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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 36



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PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS DENG'S PLANS

HK020912 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Oct 79 p 4 HK

[WEN WEI PO 27 October special column by Cheng Shen: "Vice Premier Deng Asks All To Wait and See for Another 5 years--Report on Taking Part in Beijing National Day Activities"]

[Text] Forty of us left Hong Kong and Macao on the 28th [September]. Before 2000 the same evening, a Boeing 707 of the Civil Aviation Corporation of China flew us to Beijing. Like the whole country, this year Beijing took thrift as the principle and celebrated the national day in a simple and ceremonious way. There was no parade, no garden party and no fireworks. However, the Hong Kong and Macao delegation was accorded a cordial reception. Apart from sightseeing in the Imperial Palace, the Great Wall, the Ming tombs, Beihai Park, the summer palace and Zhoukoudian, our several days' schedule in Beijing was heavy with banquets and meetings with leading cadres of the central authorities. The major activities were of course the banquet given by the State Council and Premier Hua Guofeng on the evening of the 30th, the report meeting of Marshal Ye on the afternoon of the 29th and his reception on the afternoon of the 1st.

Early on the 29th, we received invitation cards from the general office of the State Council. At 1000 hours the same day, a reception was held in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People to welcome the overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots who were taking part in the national day activities in Beijing. The 40 of us were assigned seats at the 50 to 70 tables. After lunch was over at 1200 hours, we found out that, about an hour before the banquet, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had cordially received approximately 200 overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, including Li Chu-sheng, leader of this delegation; Professor Cheng Te-kun, deputy leader; Doctor Shao Kun-lun of Macao; and Liang Mou, chairman of the Trade Union of Bricklayers and Plasterers of Hong Kong. At the request of the delegates, he spoke. Of course, we could learn this only after the reception, and could only know the outline of what he said. In his short 40-minute speech, Vice Premier Deng talked about the heartening achievements over the past 30 years or so and frankly spoke on the current existing problems.

Vice Premier Deng first said welcome to us all: This afternoon, we will listen to the extremely important speech which was approved by the 4th plenum of the party Central Committee sum up the experiences since the founding of the country in the past 30 years. Our country is 30 years old. During these 30 years, she suffered from illness for 10 years. To be exact, she was infected with illness for 12 years. Many affairs of state were held up during these 12 years. In Vice Chairman Ye's review of the past 30 years, we can see that our achievements are very precious. Our international status has been promoted. When was our China thought highly of? During the second world war, China was one of the big four, namely the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China, but she only took part in the Cairo conference. She did not even take part in the Potsdam conference. People looked down on the Chinese people until 1949, when, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the PRC was established and stood among the nations of the world. She has international status which the old China did not have. Our ancestors had this glory but we did not have it in the past 100 years or so. One hundred years ago or even longer, we were heroes and brave men. Our China is a great nation and has a history of long standing.

[HK020931] Referring to the achievements in the past 30 years, Vice Premier Deng said: Although we are still poverty-stricken, we have built a considerable foundation. In agriculture, we have solved the problem of food. Even though we have imported some, we have also exported some. In industry, we are comparatively backward, but we also have a foundation. We do not have much equipment, but our good equipment still has not been used. Without this foundation, it is impossible for us to conduct the four modernizations. In science, although our achievements are not great and are still backward, we have relied on our own scientific research and produced the hydrogen bomb, the atomic bomb.... These things show the change in the quality of our country's scientific research and reflect the level of our country's scientific research.

Vice Premier Deng also said: At present, internationally everybody says we are a giant. This is exaggerated. We are not a giant but just a big fat slob. Even our poverty is a big fat slob's poverty. A big fat slob has superior conditions to take part in weight lifting. Internationally and at home, China has a new outlook. The Chinese people have stood up. From the day China stood up 30 years ago, China was poverty-stricken, but has stood up. In short, internationally the image of China has changed. The merits for the role of China in international affairs should be ascribed to Chairman Mao, and Premier Zhou. The theory of the three worlds which Chairman Mao formulated opened up the door of international communications, strengthened our position and extended China's international influence.

Vice Premier Deng also said: If we had not suffered 12 years of illness, China would certainly be far better than now. Those 12 years have delayed many things, particularly people of talent. This will take time to make up. There are now very few people of talent aged 30 or 40. After losing one generation, it is not easy to catch up. The current bureaucracy and

complications in running our business are related to this. It is not easy to change old habits. We must now be resolute to make changes. The gang of four was smashed only 3 years ago. In the first year, we could not properly do our work. We had to settle many things. We actually worked for 2 years. The results were not great, but were not little either. Now we have put forward the eight-character principle. We are determined to solve the problems. Our friends here can wait and see another 5 years.

Vice Premier Deng also said: There are reasons for our foreign friends to criticize me as impatient. However, I personally want to settle matters quicker. Marshal Ye and Chairman Hua are also impatient. They want to settle matters soon. Personally, I am the same. I am already 76 years old. I have to be impatient, but this does not mean I would make a mess of things. It takes time and can only be changed gradually. It takes 3 to 5 years before things can be changed. We have now made a start and have solved the problems of agricultural policy. Even though there are individual areas which are still backward, the average income of each person in the countryside has now increased by 10 yuan. We should not become swell-headed when the countryside has increased income by 10 yuan. This year is another year of bumper harvest.

Vice Premier Deng said in conclusion: You must not expect us to solve the problems in 1 or 2 years, you should return here in 3 or 5 years and take a look. However, there will still be problems then. It is difficult to say whether or not the problems will pile up, but it will be better than now. We must change our backwardness, but it takes time. Vice Premier Deng repeatedly asked the representatives to extend the motherland's regards to the overseas compatriots.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

NECESSITY FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION OF CRITERION OF TRUTH STRESSED

Basic Level Units

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Commentary by Ze Zi [3419 1316] and Chun Shao [2504 7300]: "Is It True That the Discussion on the Criterion of Truth Has Nothing To Do With Basic Level Units?"]

[Text] At present, discussion of questions concerning the criterion of truth is spreading to the basic level, and many basic level units are attempting to get in touch with reality by studying and discussing the subject with excellent results. However, some comrades still don't recognize the necessity for this kind of discussion. They consider it to be a matter of theory not very relevant to the basic level, that is, a matter for higher authorities, and so they do not actively participate in the discussions. This kind of confused thinking must be eliminated.

Discussion of questions about the criterion of truth was once a Marxist educational movement of major significance, aimed at emancipating the mind. The central issues under discussion were the correct ideological line and the Marxist principle of persistence in seeking truth from facts, proceeding in everything on the basis of reality, and combination of theory with practice. This kind of discussion is now an issue with regard to whether or not there will be consistent adherence to the party's political line. It concerns all trades and professions, organizations at all levels and every comrade. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the Party Central Committee came out with its political line calling for stability and unity through development of socialist modernization and construction, and it formulated a series of sound general and specific policies. If this political line and its accompanying policies are to enjoy consistent adherence, then it will naturally be necessary for those at the theoretical level and the higher authorities, as well as comrades at the basic level, to adhere to the correct ideological line. We must recognize that the destructive interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" exerted a pernicious and profound influence not only on the theoretical level and the higher authorities but on basic level units as well.

The party's line, guiding principles and policies are ultimately implemented at the basic level. Considering all this, if the numerous basic level units fail to eliminate this pernicious influence and do not follow the correct ideological line, if they rely only on the higher authorities and the theoretical level, how can there be consistent adherence to the party's line, guiding principles and policies?

The concrete tasks in which our comrades in the basic level units are engaged are affected by the problems of how to correct the ideological line and how to demarcate the limits of policy. For example, commune members in some localities own and raise cattle privately—a practice which not only increases the personal incomes of those individuals, but accelerates collective production and supports national economic growth as well. The broad mass of commune members applaud this practice in unison, but some comrades think that since it was criticized in the past, a revival of it now would be like "walking down an old road," or "starting a retrogression." If you were working in this area, how would you handle the question of the private ownership of cattle? Wouldn't this require the correct ideological line? As a further example, would you follow improper instructions from the leadership, or would you proceed on the basis of reality in resolving a problem? If a comrade conforms to reality in handling a matter, but those who would "go by the book" don't agree with such an approach, would dare to offer your support? Other examples could be given. Briefly then, as long as you are at work every day and understand that there are problems in connection with the ideological line, you will be able to appreciate the importance of correcting the ideological line and clearly demarcating the limits of policy; and, you will realize that discussion of questions about the criterion of truth is not merely of little concern to you but, rather, is closely linked to you.

At present, discussion of questions about the criterion of truth is being developed in depth. We have to deepen our understanding, straighten our thinking and participate seriously in the discussion.

Role of Leadership

Guangzhou NANFANG RIMAO in Chinese 14 Sep 79 p 1

[Letter to the Editor from Chen Xiaoyong [7115 2400 6978] at the Guangzhou No 7 Latex Factory: "The Leadership Should Take the Lead in the Discussion"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

It is most necessary that NANFANG RIMAO start a special column devoted to developing in depth discussions on questions about the criterion of truth. This discussion has far-reaching significance in the context of our efforts to further eliminate the pernicious influence of the extreme leftist line

of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," to break the spiritual shackles of idealism, to emancipate our minds, and to do a good job of constructing the four modernizations.

The broad masses are following this discussion with interest. They are pleased with the leading cadres who are taking the lead in the discussions, and they are impatient with those leading cadres who don't participate in the discussion and don't do so themselves. Those in leadership positions at all levels should take the initiative in the four modernizations. If their minds are not emancipated but instead remain in a state of partial or complete stagnation, they will become serious obstacles to the four modernizations. As a result, we hear everywhere the demand of the broad masses that the leading cadres take an active role in the discussion of questions on the criterion of truth, set the ideological line straight, and serve as the voice of leadership in the four modernizations.

There are, however, some leading cadres who consider discussions of questions about the criterion of truth to be disastrous. As soon as the subject is brought up, they think that we are "striking the flag" and "throwing our knives away." They still cling to the apprehensions that large-scale discussions will bring about large-scale chaos, that freeing our minds from old ideas will result in the dismissal of ideology, and other such misgivings. Tracing this attitude to its source, we see the principal reason for this thinking is that these comrades were thrown into confusion by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They drank the magic potion of modern superstition, and until now they still haven't regained their senses. I regard this attitude to be the chief obstacle presently confronting the discussion of issues related to the criterion of truth.

To this end, I propose that as discussions of questions on the criterion of truth unfold, NANFANG RIBAO place special emphasis on the helping leading cadres to resolve this problem.

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CS0: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

NEED CITED TO PROBE FORBIDDEN ZONES, UNSHACKLE MINDS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Luo Zhufeng [5012 4554 7364]: "Emancipate and Elevate the Mind"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong always advocated emancipating the mind. He favored absorbing in a critical way anything of use to the Chinese revolution, no matter whether it is ancient, modern, Chinese or foreign. We definitely should not wall ourselves in and be small minded and parochial.

In general, people's minds are always behind objective reality, but when they discover and grasp the laws of objective reality and elevate them to theory, they can direct the forward development of reality.

Even if Marx were twice as brilliant, he could not have written "Capital" if there were no capitalism. Revolutionaries and thinkers before Marx were at best halfway materialists and utopian socialists. These were the limitations of the times and nothing could be done about it. Before social contradictions have been thoroughly exposed, the theoretical level that people have reached must be limited and cannot exceed the level of the social forces of production at that time.

There is no immutable truth. Natural science is that way, and social science is no exception. Through the practice of the vast masses, new problems are continuously uncovered, new experiences obtained, previously unrecognized "realms of necessity" surmounted and some so-called forbidden zones relegated to the past, never again to shackle people's minds.

The origins of mental shackles are numerous. China's feudal society had a long history with a backward economy and culture and low living standards for the people, providing the breeding ground for "the will of the commanding officer goes." In addition, there are the various conventions of the past several thousand years which tightly confined people's minds. It was like a stagnant pool of water. Occasionally a stone would be thrown into it, but it could only make a tiny splash. If we treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as immutable doctrine, it may produce the reaction of shackling people's minds, and we won't even be able to blame it on some sort of path of Mencius.

The present emphasis on emancipating the mind has its own characteristic historical and immediate significance. The destruction for over a decade by Lin Biao and the gang of four throttled all vitality. Every day people were like an old monk reading the classics with all that "one appears every 500 years," "one [of his] sentence[s] is better than ten thousand others" and "most most most most." A little red book patching together isolated fragments replaced all the classics of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Mao Zedong Thought and simplified and vulgarized what had previously been highly developed.

After the smashing of the gang of four, emancipating the mind means that we must break through all man-made forbidden zones and through reeducation restore the original true aspects of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Science has no forbidden zones. Science has no questions which cannot be explored, nor are there any forbidden zones which cannot be charged into. Otherwise, it is not science. Human knowledge comes from practice and practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The final verdict on right and wrong, on crooked and straight comes through practice. This is an objective criterion independent of human will.

Dialectical materialism and historical materialism are the cornerstones of Marxist philosophy, but seeking truth from facts is its soul. If we depart from that we will certainly sink into the mire of subjectivism and metaphysics and will be unable to pull ourselves out. Everyone knows that the May 4th Period's "New Youth," edited by Chen Duxiu, trained that period's revolutionary generation. Its role and that of a local publication cannot be spoken of in the same breath. If we stubbornly turn facts on their head, that is not a scientific attitude and we will become "false faced people" who act as we please. The evaluation of historical personages cannot be shifted by one person's goodness or evil, attacking one point as not as good as his remainder. We must proceed from reality and consider him under the historical conditions of the time, to see what his actual role was and to strive to restore his original aspects. The feudal, fascist cultural despotism of Lin Biao and the gang of four severed the channels which link together past and present, Chinese and foreign. They advocated childish ignorance and enshrouded everything in a "theory of creating a god," perforce creating an ossified condition where "ten thousand horses are muted." This was the largest forbidden zone which they set up.

The smashing of the gang of four at one blow by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng naturally must call on the people to liberate themselves from the shackles of the past, and a great leap forward has occurred in their minds. The Third Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee resolved to shift the focus of the entire nation's work to the four modernizations. We must complete this epoch-making, formidable and glorious task. If we stick to conventions, follow set routines and parrot the views of others, it will obviously be to no avail, and what's more we will still have that preposterous chicanery spread about by Lin Biao and the gang of four! The discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing

truth has greatly propelled people's mental emancipation and once again tested out the questions of right and wrong in the realm of ideology. In a sense, the emancipation of minds is in order to break through forbidden zone ; and once a forbidden zone has been broken through, mental understanding is also raised accordingly. Actually, why should class struggle in a socialist society become more and more intense? Does this correspond to the actual situation? Since the "three great transformations" we have consistently persisted precisely in taking class struggle as the key link, talking about it every year, every month, every day. We have been very sharp in grasping class struggle. But the commune members of the brigades report: "The more grasping, the more impoverishment." As a result, we defeated our own purpose and did not act in correspondence to the intrinsic laws of class struggle in a socialist society. In his Report on the Work of the Government delivered to the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng elucidated this important and relevant question and thus completely broke through the forbidden zone of the continual intensification of class struggle. Following through the logic of this way, many problems can be readily resolved. Otherwise, if we wear that pair of tinted glasses every day to look at problems how can we not be dazzled and receive many unreal impressions?

Objective reality is developing, continually renewing, continually progressing. The thoughts reflected in people's heads are also not lifeless and unchanging. We must remove the old and introduce the new so that they largely correspond to the changed objective reality. This is called the unity of opposites between subjective and objective and it is precisely this which is the basis of emancipating and elevating the mind.

Emancipating and elevating the mind are both reflections of objective reality in people's brains. The two are closely linked and can be traced to the same origin. The process of emancipating the mind is also one of elevating it. There are no mountain passes between them blocking the one from the other. When one's mind has shriveled within a narrow little circle it is like an excess of carbon dioxide which must lead to suffocation. People whose minds are rigid, who worry excessively about everything and who take not one step forward are hardly elevating their minds. Every time a forbidden zone has been broken through, the mind begins to leap into action, the field of vision broadens greatly and the mind can naturally elevate itself a step in accord with the appearance of new conditions. It is completely correct to say that whether or not the mind has been emancipated is a precise criterion for whether it has been elevated. Emancipating the mind and elevating the mind complement each other: emancipating the mind is a precondition for elevating it, and elevating the mind is the result of emancipating it. Circulating like this, flowing without cease, they form a continuously advancing locus in the ideological realm. This too is a dialectical relationship between the two.

Emancipating the mind is not an end in itself, just as breathing and eating are not ends in themselves. So what is emancipating the mind for? It is

in order to elevate our knowledge to an even higher level. To put it more precisely, it is in order to better carry out the four fundamental principles. These two are entirely of one piece. If we do not emancipate our minds and our brains are still shackled by the poisonous influence of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the "four persists" can easily become four clubs, four forbidden zones. On the other hand, if we abandon the four fundamental principles, in emancipating our minds we will lose the correct orientation. Some people feel that it seems it doesn't really matter if we do not want the leadership of the Communist Party, if we do not travel the socialist road, if we do not study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and if we eliminate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They even feel that perhaps China's situation would improve some. A small number of people yearn for western culture and feel that there everything is delightful and most splendid. The historical experience of over a century has proven that no miraculous cure can save China except the leadership of the Communist Party and going the socialist road. Is the west really so splendid? A mirage is not equivalent to reality. The developed science and technology is one thing, the corruption of the social system quite another. The two cannot be mixed up with each other. If we sent this kind of person to his or her "delight" to live for several years, once they thoroughly experience the taste of man eat man, I'm afraid that ironically they would miss the true delight of their homeland.

In the final analysis, emancipating and elevating the mind is in order to promote the four modernizations. That we must realize the four modernizations within this century is something that our predecessors basically never did. New problems will inevitably arise in an endless stream and the experience we have accumulated for 30 years in the final analysis cannot become our encyclopedia for solving all problems. On the one hand, to correctly sum up historical experience we need to emancipate the mind and use practice as the criterion. On the other hand, making use of historical experience in new practice requires us even more to persist in proceeding from reality. From now on there will be even more a large number of new situations for which we have no experience to draw on. We will need more than ever to take the fundamental principles of Marxism as our guide, boldly engage in research and practice, dare to propose new guiding policies, adopt new working methods and continuously carry out new theoretical summations and creations in accordance with the development of practice. All these things urgently require us to further emancipate and elevate our minds. Moreover, the "four persists" are in essence the joining of the fundamental principles of Marxism and Leninism with the new practice of the four modernizations. This great new practice requires that our minds be newly emancipated and elevated, and this is precisely in order to engage even better in the new practice. We cannot talk emptily of emancipating the mind separate from revolutionary practice. Still less can we comprehend emancipating the mind as allowing us to let our imaginations carry us away, indulge in fantasy, think things are as we wish them, or even get to where we only consider the individual and not the collective, where we only want freedom and do not heed discipline, and where we only want privilege, but do not talk of duty. This is to go astray.

Practice develops continuously and the mind is continuously emancipated. There is never any end to emancipating the mind and fundamentally there is no question of "overdoing it." Emancipate the mind, elevate understanding, lead practice; when practice develops, the subjective always lags behind the objective, demanding a new emancipation of the mind. This is entirely in accord with the Marxist laws of development on the line of thought. Of course, the journey forward is not smooth sailing. We will run into new forbidden zones. The emancipation of the mind is therefore not something that is once and for all. It is like the rear waves propelling the forward waves on the Chang Jiang, there is constant flowing and breaking. Problems must proceed from the actual condition, be analyzed soberly and treated seriously. Moreover, we must dare to struggle and be good at it.

"I pledge my blood to the Yellow Emperor." This is a solemn vow. In advancing toward the four modernizations, the people of the entire nation will have to go all out and strive for more brilliant victories in their concrete activities.

11723

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

USE HISTORICAL DIALECTICS VIEWPOINTS TO ANALYZE PROBLEMS

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese Sep 79 p 1

[Article by Meng Linxing [1322 2651 5281] and Lu Zhiming [7120 1807 2494]: "Use Historical Dialectics Viewpoints to Analyze Problems; Make a Clear Distinction Between the Leaders Who Ardently Love the Revolution and Modern Blind Faith; Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of Garrison Command Integrates Thinking and Opens Discussion About Problems of Standards of Truth"]

[Text] A certain party committee of the Shanghai Garrison Command held a week-long study class recently for cadres at the company, battalion and regiment levels, using as an ideological weapon the fundamental Marxist principle of practice being the sole standard for testing truth, to discuss how to handle correctly revolutionary leadership questions, how to clarify muddled thinking, and how to enhance thorough implementation of a consciousness of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

In the past, owing to the adverse effects of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some comrades have not been good at using the historical materialist view to view revolutionary leadership, could not make a clear distinction between the leaders who ardently love the revolution and blind faith, unconsciously looked upon the leadership as gods, and regarded every word of the leadership as truth. In order to get rid of the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and to rectify the ideological line, comrades from the regimental party committee organization participating in the study class studied again and again documents of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and of the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, selectively studied discussions contained in the works of Marx and Lenin on the role of the individual in history, and discussed how to properly deal with questions of revolutionary leadership.

Discussions were very heated. Some comrades felt that certain matters that were settled during Chairman Mao's lifetime have now been changed; that

certain matters that Chairman Mao criticized are now advocated; and that certain matters that Chairman Mao stressed are now never mentioned. They feared that if things are to be done in this way, would not the popular trust of Chairman Mao be adversely affected and would not feelings toward Chairman Mao not run deep? Are such views actually so? Everybody kept in contact with practice, used the principles of Marxism, presented the facts and reasoned things out, and gradually arrived at a consensus. A comrade from a third battalion cell said that dialectic materialism tells us that in looking at any matter a developing and a changing viewpoint must be used. In view of the profound differences in domestic class relationships, the Party Central Committee made the tactical decision to change the work emphasis, and thus some practical decisions that do not fit in at all with today's struggles must be revised. Some things that were once strongly emphasized must inevitably be changed. This is an objective requirement of the practice of struggle. At a previous time some comrades reacted adversely upon hearing that blind faith was to be destroyed and thoughts liberated. But in this profound criticism of the reactionary fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" such as the "3 loyalties," and the "4 infinities," it is realized that in loving our revolutionary leadership, we must always bear in the mind the signal contributions of the revolutionary leaders and positively not make up myths as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did. Wang Jingwen [3769 4842 2429], delegate to the Fifth National People's Congress and regimental political commissar said that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used our love of the leadership and made idols of the leadership in order to usurp the party and seize power. They perpetrated actions of blind faith of every description; they made us confused and disoriented, caused extremely great damage, vulgarized the view of the leadership, made study superficial and work formalistic. If the pernicious poison is to be thoroughly cleaned away, then modern blind faith must be destroyed, with the ardent love for the leadership being translated into a striving to study and great effort in movement to realize the Four Modernizations.

The study class also lead everyone to a discussion as to whether individual faults of revolutionary leadership could be discussed and whether they should be redressed, and whether the redressing of shortcomings or faults would be a negation of the historic contributions of the leadership. The political instructor of the Eighth Company, Qian Yihua [6929 4135 5478] said that even though I also feel that the leadership said some things that were not right when they were alive, and though in retrospect they seem to have handled matters incorrectly, yet when I think that the leadership is our benefactor, I neither want to think about, nor talk about such things and I hope others will not talk about them either.' It came to be realized as a result of this study and analysis that though simple class feelings are highly valued, they cannot be used as the criteria for measurement of right or wrong. Correction of some erroneous places would not only not damage the image of the leadership, but would also not negate the historic contribution of that leadership. Deputy regimental commander Zhang Fengyuan [1728 7364 0337] said that there has been no delineation in

the past of the line between the correction of shortcomings and errors and negation. When you see that the way some things are done today are so different from what was said in the past, you feel heavy-hearted and see this as a belittling of the leadership and a negation of the leadership. The fact is, a redressing of some of the faults of the leadership is precisely a better way of maintaining the historic accomplishments and the prestige of the leadership.

In order to straighten out the muddled notions of some comrades in regard to the relationship between theory and practice, the study group organized everyone to study, "Where Do People Get Correct Ideology?," "On Practice," and pertinent articles from newspapers. A clear understanding of revolutionary theory develops along with the development of practice. Military Affairs Section Chief Shi Jinzhou [4258 6855 0719] said that everything in the world develops and changes and the theory of revolution changes and develops along with historical conditions; if it did not and stalled at a single point, it would have no vitality.

The way we see the problem is that to simply apply the book, to suppose that anything that is not in the book cannot be, and that whatever the leadership has said cannot be changed, is to separate theory and the realities of the Four Modernizations, and to turn cognition and practice upside down. The deputy political instructor of the Third Company, Shi Kecal [4258 0344 2088] said that to study Marxism is to study its standpoint, points of view, and methods and not the rote memorization of certain conclusions. The proletariat must learn how to use the fundamental principles of Marxism to handle current problems and through practice to correct unrealistic conclusions so as to better bring into play the guiding role of revolutionary theory.

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CSO: 4005

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON NEW ROLE OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Li Si [2621 1835]: "Since the Exploiting Classes Have Been Eliminated, Why Should We Persist in the Dictatorship of the Proletariat?"]

[Text] Little Wang: The last time you agreed to discuss with us the problem of the dictatorship of the proletariat in China at present. May we ask you to do so now?

Old Li: What aspects of the dictatorship of the proletariat do you want me to talk about?

Little Wang: The last time you said that the exploiting classes no longer exist and that the present class struggle is one which has a particular form. Although it has its ups and downs, its general tendency is towards cooling off and weakening. Then do we still need to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Old Li: Of course we must continue to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin said: "The dictatorship of the proletariat suppresses the bourgeoisie, that is, a minority of inhabitants. At the same time it also thoroughly promotes democracy and allows all of the masses of inhabitants to participate in all state affairs in a truly equal and truly general way, and to participate in the handling of all the complex questions involved in wiping out capitalism." At the same time he also said that the fundamental task of the proletariat after seizing political power "is to raise the productivity of labor." It is quite clear that the entire task of the dictatorship of the proletariat includes three aspects: one, to suppress the resistance of domestic class enemies and guard against subversion and aggression by external enemies; two, to carry out a system of democracy among the people; and three, to organize the socialist economy and culture.

Little Wang: Could you elaborate a little on the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Old Li: O.K.! The last time I said that although the exploiting classes have been eliminated, there still are class enemies within the country and class

struggle still exists. Moreover, our domestic class struggle is linked to the international class struggle. In order to suppress domestic class enemies, we must persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat. But we must see that the suppression of class enemies is only one task of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and not its entire task.

Little Wang: In the past, Lin Biao and the gang of four promoted in a big way that "political power is the power to suppress," giving people the false impression that the entire task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to suppress.

Old Li: Lin Biao and the gang of four emphasized the suppressive task of political power in order to build themselves a theoretical base for their feudal fascist despotism. Their goal was not to suppress the enemies of the proletariat but to suppress the revolutionary people. This fallacy of theirs violates the Marxist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Little Wang: So how did the classical Marxists elucidate the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Old Li: Lenin talked about this in his work "The Present Tasks of Soviet Political Power." He said: "In any socialist revolution, once the tasks of the proletariat seizing political power have been taken care of and follow: that the task of expropriating the expropriators and suppressing their resistance has generally and basically been taken care of, we must raise to the most important position the basic task of creating a socialist economic system which is superior to capitalist society. This basic task is to raise labor productivity and this requires us to have even higher forms of labor organization." That is to say that with the development of the revolution and the transformation in class relations and the conditions of class struggle, the most important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is no longer to suppress class enemies but to protect and develop the forces of social production.

Little Wang: In light of China's present class relations and the condition of our class struggle, can we now raise the task of protecting and developing the forces of production to the most important position?

Old Li: In his "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng clearly pointed out: "Our basic task has changed from liberating the forces of production to protecting and developing them under the new relations of production." "The present level of our forces of production is very low and falls far short of the needs of the people and the country. The realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present relations of production and superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of all old habits detrimental to it--these constitute the principal contradiction to be

resolved, the central task to be performed, by our entire people at the present stage. To perform this central task, we must persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in class struggle. But class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society." This makes it quite clear that the principal contradiction within the nation has changed and that the focus of the dictatorship of the proletariat has shifted to socialist construction.

Little Wang: May it be understood as follows, that the main reason that the focus of the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat has shifted is that the principal domestic contradiction has changed?

Old Li: I think you can put it that way, but make it clear that this point is extremely important to our correctly understanding the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Little Wang: In the past we consistently said that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is the principal contradiction of the socialist period. How can we say this has now changed?

Old Li: Contradictions can change. Which of the many social contradictions is the principal one is determined by the actual conditions in society at the time. When the War of Liberation was coming to a victorious close, Comrade Mao Zedong analyzed the principal contradiction within the country at the Second Plenary Session of the Party's Seventh Central Committee, pointing out clearly that with the nationwide victory the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie would rise to the principal domestic contradiction. In 1956, in light of the fact that China's socialist transformation had won a definitive victory, the Party's "Eighth Congress" proclaimed in a timely way that "the contradiction in China between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has been resolved in the main," and "our principal domestic contradiction is already that between the people's demand for the building of an advanced industrial country and the realities of a backward agricultural country, between the people's need for rapid economic and cultural development and the inability of our present economy and culture to meet that need of the people." In 1957, Chairman Mao again pointed out clearly that in our country "the large-scale and turbulent class struggle waged by the masses during the revolutionary period has basically come to an end" and that the main task of the Chinese people is "to build a socialist country with modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture." These analyses were in accord with China's actual conditions. But these scientific inferences have not yet been totally put into practice. Class struggle was still viewed as the principal contradiction in our society, and one turbulent class struggle after another was launched. In particular, the magnification of class struggle due to the interference and sabotage of the ultra-Left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four had extremely serious consequences.

Little Wang: Yes indeed! Lin Biao and the gang of four heavily propagated "class struggle is always a key link," criticizing and struggling willy-nilly and transposing the enemy and ourselves.

Old Li: The so-called "class struggle is always a key link" was a smokescreen laid by Lin Biao and the gang of four in order to usurp the Party and seize state power. Behind this smokescreen, Lin Biao and the gang of four artificially enlarged class struggle, fanning things up and creating general turmoil. Class struggle in China did not follow the continual progress of socialism and the transformation of class relations to narrow its scope over time and become weaker. Quite the contrary, the more we struggled, the more terrible and acute it became. Everything became a matter of key link or line and ordinary splits of opinion within the Party were considered to be class opposition, to the point of talking nonsense about there being a bourgeoisie within the Party. In this way, a large number of good Party cadres and masses of the people became enemies while a handful of plotters and careerists ran amuck. We must always remember these painful lessons and extricate ourselves from the metaphysical viewpoint that "class struggle is the principal contradiction from beginning to end." Otherwise, we will repeat our past mistakes.

Little Wang: I am entirely in agreement with your analysis of the harm created by the fallacy of "class struggle is the principal contradiction from beginning to end." But I still have a little hesitation. If we acknowledge that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction at China's present stage, will that not lead to the "theory that class struggle has died out"?

Old Li: This anxiety is unnecessary. The Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress scientifically answered this question in accordance with China's class conditions and the reality of class struggle at the same time that it criticized the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The session clearly pointed out that our policy is to recognize both that class struggle has not yet come to an end and that at the same time there is no longer any need for large-scale and turbulent class struggle waged by the masses and that both the view that class struggle has died out and the view that it should be magnified are at variance with objective reality at the present stage in China. Neither the "theory that class struggle has died out" nor the magnification of class struggle is beneficial to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the contrary, they can weaken and sabotage it.

Little Wang: But to analyze class struggle we must really seek truth from facts. In the past, some comrades always felt that "left" is better than right and always talked up class struggle as being a bit more serious in order to avoid being measured with the "theory that class struggle has died out." This type of thinking was very harmful.

Old Li: We must free these comrades of that kind of ideological misgivings. We should also clarify our past view that Comrade Stalin committed the error of the "theory that class struggle has died out." In 1936, Comrade Stalin, acting in accordance with the actual conditions of the time that the Soviet Union had already victoriously completed the basic tasks of socialist industrialization and agricultural cooperativization, reached the conclusion that the exploiting classes had died out. This was in accord with Marxist doctrine on class struggle and was correct. However, Comrade

Stalin at that time did not see that while it is true that the exploiting class had been wiped out as a class, its remnants still existed as did its ideological influence. By 1957 he had gone from one extreme to the other and seriously mixed up contradictions among the people and contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. From our present viewpoint, in the past we criticized Comrade Stalin for committing the error of "the theory that class struggle has died out" in 1945 but went overboard in talking about the seriousness of class struggle and the danger of capitalist restoration in China. This was patently incorrect. Moreover, although we saw that Comrade Stalin had committed the error of magnifying the class struggle, we did not draw the lessons from it, did not heed the warning, and let Lin Biao, the gang of four and that advisor of theirs exploit their advantages and increasingly depart from the norm in carrying out class struggle.

Little Wang: Right! Magnifying the class struggle is bound to destroy stability and unity and put everyone in danger, so that they are no longer concerned with their work or with production. We've suffered enough of that!

Old Li: Of course, we must still deal strictly with the small handful of class enemies who carry out sabotage and make trouble. Whenever and wherever they jump out we will solve their problems. We definitely cannot treat the trouble-making and sabotage of an extreme minority as large-scale and once again carry out a widespread "political campaign."

Little Wang: In the past, we grasped class struggle every day from dawn to dusk and 360 days a year. There was no end to our carrying out political campaigns. We also felt that class struggle could solve all problems and that we could spur on all our work by grasping class struggle!

Old Li: Facts have proven that this kind of thinking is mistaken. Henceforth, we must clearly recognize that class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society at present, that carrying out class struggle must be centered around the core work of the four modernizations and serve that core work.

Little Wang: When they understand clearly that the focus of the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat has shifted to building socialism, everyone's drive to engage in the four modernizations will increase.

Old Li: In order to mobilize the activism of the masses of the people to carry out the four modernizations with one mind and one purpose, we must also carry out a high degree of democratization in our politics. This is also an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Little Wang: Why do you say that?

Old Li: Because only by promoting socialist democracy can we persist in using the method of democracy to resolve problems belonging among the people. Our nation can only become stable, united, prosperous and developed by

permitting everyone to speak out, discuss and contend. On the contrary, if we make a big deal out of the slightest thing and say it is "the new direction of class struggle," we will definitely once again commit the error of mixing up the two kinds of contradictions.

Little Wang: I have found your discussion of the three aspects of the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat to be quite enlightening, especially the part about how when the proletariat has seized state power and established its own political rule, it must place economic construction in first place.

Old Li: In the past, Lin Biao and the gang of four disseminated an extremely bad influence on this question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They really confused things. Now we must spend a lot of effort clarifying this question. Everyone of us must seriously study the spirit of the Third Plenum and Comrade Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" delivered at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, closely link up with reality and use the viewpoint of practice first to carry out our analysis. Only in this way can we accurately and comprehensively understand the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and from that better persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and pull together to build our nation into a great and strong socialist country.

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PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' REPORTS YUNNAN STRENGTHENING NATIONALITY AFFAIRS

OW052032 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0715 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Report by XINHUA reporters Cheng Jingming and Wang Tiqiang: "Thoroughly Criticize Ultraleftism, Strengthen National Unity--On Study and Discussion by Some Nationality Affairs Workers in Yunnan"]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 29 Oct--In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out: "Now, we must stress analyzing and criticizing Lin Biao and the 'gang of four's' ultraleft line and conscientiously sum up our experience in the struggle against them in order to prevent the recurrence of similar counterrevolutionary incidents and to insure healthy, sustained progress of our country along the road of socialism in unity and stability."

Nationality affairs workers in Honghe Hani Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan, organized five work groups this year to investigate the problems of minority nationalities in various places. They recently returned upon completion of their investigation and held several study and discussion meetings, at which they emancipated their minds, spoke freely and cited numerous facts to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" ultraleft line. They summed up some useful lessons.

The investigation groups' comrades of the Yi and Miao nationalities talked bitterly of the "Yaoshan incident." This was a major framed-up case which occurred in the Yaoshan area in 1969. Prior to the incident, the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" repeatedly dispatched work teams to the Yaoshan area to "grasp class struggle." They committed all kinds of outrages, prohibited the masses from speaking the Yao dialect or singing Yao songs and forced women of Yao nationality to cut their hair short and change their costume. They confiscated their flintlocks, which were indispensable in the Yao people's production and life. How could the masses of Yaoshan go hunting and defend themselves now that their flintlocks had been confiscated? The masses were panic-stricken. They said: The manners and morals of the time have changed. We had better go away. After a few days, over 3,000 people hid in remote mountain forests and some villages were

almost completely deserted. Under these circumstances, Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" agents in Yunnan ignored the facts but raved: "Yaoshan refuses to obey the leadership." They concluded that it was a "counter-revolutionary incident" and issued orders to suppress the Yaoshan people. Only after the "gang of four" were overthrown was this trumped-up case repressed and the people wronged rehabilitated.

The investigation groups' comrades also said: During the days of the land reform movement, the autonomous prefecture's landlords and rich peasants constituted 7 percent of all peasant households in the prefecture. At that time this proportion was considered too high. Yet under the influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," more people here were classified as landlords and rich peasants, and the scope of the target of attack was further broadened. In places, if you did not agree to the ultraleft viewpoint, then your class status would be "escalated." They did so in accordance with the fallacies of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and that adviser of theirs: In a socialist society it is necessary to determine class status politically and ideologically.

The wretched plight of the Miao people's destitution and homelessness has changed in the past few years. Ma Zhenglin, chairman of the autonomous county Revolutionary committee and a cadre of the Miao nationality, grasped this work immediately after his functions and powers were restored. He and the work group comrades crossed mountain after mountain to do ideological work from door to door and mobilize the Miao people to move back to the autonomous county. The county party and government organizations dispatched cars and personnel to nearby counties to welcome them back and appropriated large amounts of funds and large quantities of grain to move them back. The masses who returned have now settled down and started to till the land. They are afforesting the land to build their home villages into beautiful places with green hills and murmuring streams.

The study and discussion meeting noted: The Miao people's moving away from their home villages on a large scale was entirely due to the indiscriminate criticism and struggle and the sabotage of production by the factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Under the cloak of "grasping class struggle," those pests deprived the Miao people not only of their right to be masters of their own affairs but also of the conditions for subsistence in the minority nationality's autonomous area. This case has educated us to by all means eliminate chaos, restore order, wipe out the remnant pernicious influence, conscientiously protect minority nationalities' right to regional autonomy according to the stipulations of the Constitution and to train cadres of minority nationalities. In minority nationalities' autonomous areas, it is necessary to assign a certain number of cadres of local minority nationalities to the party and government leading bodies and to guarantee that they can exercise their functions and powers. Cadres of the Han nationality working in these areas must consult cadres of minority nationalities and the masses when issues arise, show consideration for needs in minority nationalities' production and living and sincerely help our fraternal nationalities develop economy and culture.

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

JIANGSU STRENGTHENS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION--Party committees and discipline inspection commissions in Jiangsu Province have conscientiously implemented the circular of the central commission for inspecting discipline banning cadres from using commune members' income for giving feasts and for buying gifts for relatives and friends. Initial results have been achieved in this regard. After receiving the circular on 4 September, the provincial party committee's commission for inspecting discipline immediately asked the permission of the provincial party committee to reprint the circular and distribute copies to various areas. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels have been urged to implement the circular under the leadership of party committees. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUIDED MISSILE BUDUI DESCRIBED

Peking JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese No 10, 1979 pp 2-5

[Text]

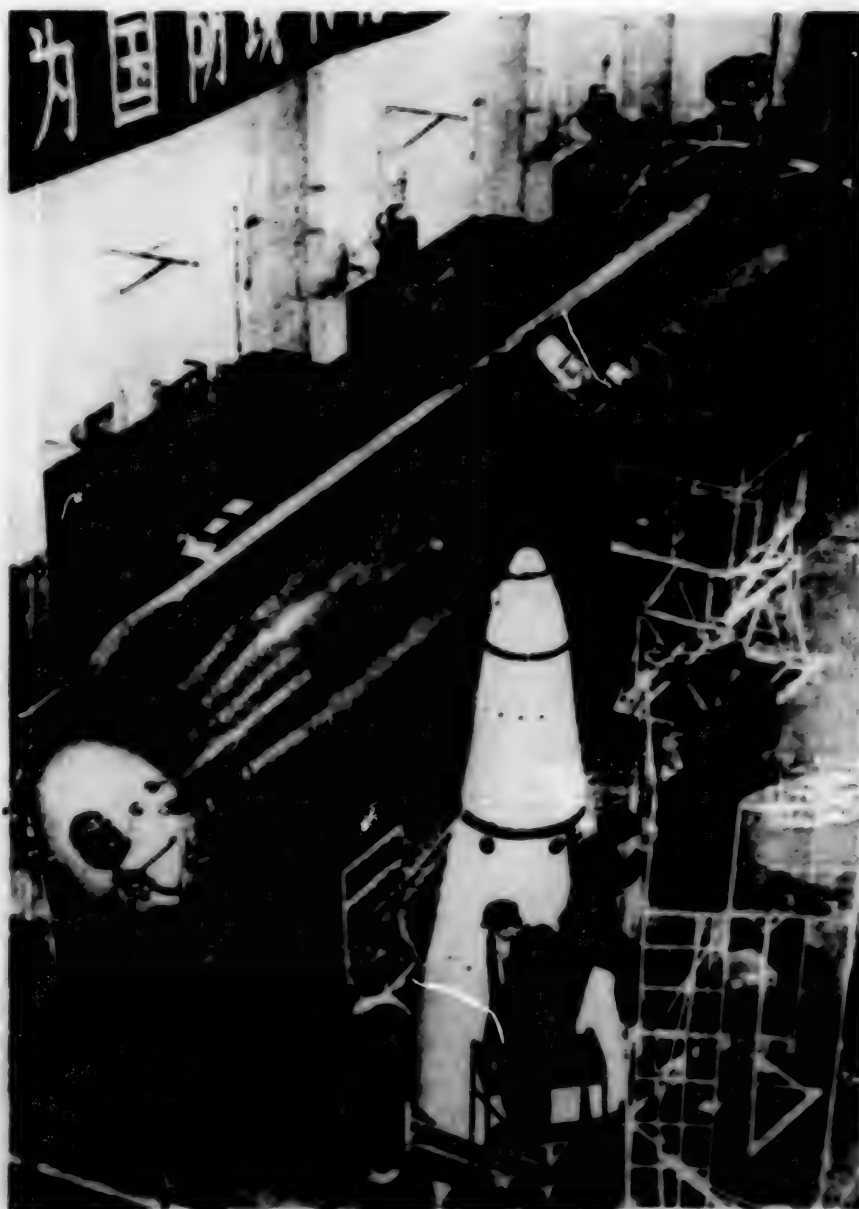


Photo 1. Commanders and fighters together with technicians are meticulously checking guided missiles at the technical site.



On July 26, 1966, the Chinese launched a new strategic nuclear missile, the Dongfeng-5 (DF-5), a long-range, solid-fuel, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). This missile is designed to carry a single warhead or multiple warheads, and it is capable of striking targets at a distance of up to 12,000 kilometers. The addition of this new arm into the lineup of our armed forces has increased the degree of China's national defense modernization, strengthened active defense forces and contributed a blow against the nuclear monopoly and black-and-white superpowers.

This young guided missile budui reached maturity under the benevolence and favor of the party. During the 50's, Comrade Mao Zedong issued the combat order that we "not only must have more planes and guns, but also atomic bombs," and the first guided missile fendui of our armed forces was born. This new arm was formally organized in the wake of the development of China's endeavors for an advanced national defense technology. The party Central Committee provided clear directives for this new arm in all such things as concepts of operation, education and training, building positions and weapons and equipment.

Premier Zhou also personally went to missile launch sites and viewed live-missile firing exercises. After the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua ardently hoped "to effectively set up this new arm." Vice-Chairmen Ye and Deng also issued important directives for it many times. Under the concern of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, the broad commanders and fighters of the guided missile budui have gone all out to make the country strong, worked hard in this new undertaking and striven to study and grasp modern military scientific know-how. It has already assumed specific preliminary dimensions and become a major combat force for China to realize its active strategic defense tasks.

People know that the guided missile budui centrally embodies the results of modern science and technology. The budui's weapons and equipment are complex, the technical division of labor fine, and various safeguards numerous, the extent of coordination broad, its nature as an entity strong and the political influence of its combat activities very great. This requires that each commander and fighter have high organizational discipline to follow instructions in all actions, a revolutionary spirit of utmost responsibility, the scientific attitude to seek truth from facts, a thorough-going meticulous work style which is unscrupulous about every detail, an overall point of view on close coordination and proficiency for a skilled grasp of operations. In the course of training and launching tasks, they must be "strict and conscientious, thorough and meticulous, steady and dependable, and sure of no mishaps," as instructed by Premier Zhou.

To carry out the nuclear retaliatory tasks set by the party Central Committee and the people of the motherland, the commanders and fighters of the budui have in recent years raced against time at top speed and striven to strengthen building in modernization. Institutes of higher learning have trained large groups of technical backbone cadres for the budui, scientific research units are undertaking research for the combat use of guided missile nuclear weapons systems and technical renovation of equipment and there is great effort on the part of the launching budui to strengthen basic training and coordinated training. Training activities of a mass nature are vigorously under way and the organizational combat capability and technical levels of the commanders and fighters are continuously increasing. Such fendui as those for launching, testing, warheads, vectoring, computing, geodesy, meteorology, signals, and tunnels have all produced one group after another of technically capable people. Not long ago, a certain regiment moved all its equipment safely and

under cover more than 3,000 kilometers and then successively launched four missiles. Complete success. The scoring of these successes firmed the loyalty of the guided missile fighters to the party and the motherland.



Photo 3. Guided missile soars towards target on predetermined trajectory.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANGHAI: TROUBLEMAKERS DISRUPT MUNICIPAL BUILDING ACTIVITIES

OW050607 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, in order to maintain social order and safeguard the four modernizations, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau on 3 November summoned to the bureau (Zhuang Guangyu), (Zhang Jinyu) and (Wang Jialan), culprits among a group of lawbreakers who violated the "6 March" directive by disrupting social order, illegally attacking the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, forcibly occupying its reception room, wilfully making trouble and refusing to listen to warnings; the bureau conducted education on them. They were either given warnings or held in custody by the bureau.

Since 20 October, over 40 troublemakers have attacked and occupied the reception room in the Municipal Revolutionary Committee's building, which houses the office for handling letters and visits from the people. They lay in the building hallway, preventing those in the seven offices in the building from performing normal work. Some of them used the building as their permanent living quarters; some wrote big-character posters and drew cartoons to distort facts, spread rumors and incite demagoguery; some secretly instigated visitors to the office, who were unaware of what was going on, to start trouble; some hurled abuse at the office cadres and beat up the civilian police on duty; some even committed acts of offending public morale and humiliating the country. The civilian police on duty repeatedly reminded them of the "6 March" directive and advised them in vain to abide by law and discipline.

Among the troublemakers was (Zhuang Guangyu), who was purged from the public security organ in the early 1950's when he was a policeman in charge of household registration because he manipulated his powers to harbor and finance counterrevolutionaries. Unrepentant and continuing to make trouble, he was later sent to labor reeducation in August 1958. Asking for a reexamination of his case and rehabilitation earlier this year, he often mingled with troublemakers, spreading rumors and attacking leading comrades in the central authorities and the Municipal Party Committee. Since the beginning

of October, he was incited visitors in front of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee reception room to make trouble and put up slanderous big-character posters on the door of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee. He also professed to be a representative of those who had been released after completing labor reeducation or serving prison terms. He incited people to stop vehicles coming to or leaving the building. The office cadres time and again criticized and warned him about his erroneous behavior. But he was still unrepentant. On 4 November the public security organ took him into custody in accordance with law.

(Wang Jialan), a woman worker of (Wuqilian) team under the (Zhuanqiaozen) neighborhood committee in Shanghai County, fell down and suffered bleeding head wounds when the driver of the tractor, from which she was loading bricks for Shanghai (Fengshou) tractor plant toward the end of 1971, suddenly applied the brakes. She recovered completely after a period of hospitalization. But later she complained of symptoms of brain concussion. After two hospital visits, she was diagnosed as normal and not having any symptoms of a brain concussion. But (Wang Jialan) and her husband (Wang Anan) forced the tractor plant to give her sick leave pay and subsidies and received a total of some 1,880 yuan. Still not satisfied, they demanded that the plant take her as a formal employee and pay her wages as a worker retroactively. For this purpose, they often put up big-character posters in front of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee and passed out petitions to passers-by. They also joined other trouble-makers in barricading the hallway of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee building with benches in an attempt to sabotage the work of the office for receiving letters and visits from the people.

(Zhang Jinyu), a woman worker of (Donghai) shipyard, was punished for refusing to carry out a production task and leaving her work post without permission on 13 June 1978, and she had portions of her bonus and wages deducted as a result. Afterwards, (Zhang Jinyu) complained to everyone, alleging that the secretary of the shipyard party branch took retaliatory actions against her, and demanded punishment of the party branch secretary and compensation for her losses. After in-depth investigation by higher authorities, she was flatly told that there was no retaliation. But the shipyard party committee gave the deducted basic pay back to her. Still not content, she disrupted various meetings and beat up the party branch secretary. Her unreasonable demands won her no sympathy from people. Then she went to the Municipal Revolutionary Committee to incite the visitors to start trouble. She urged some people to surround the Municipal Revolutionary Committee building and let foreigners take pictures at the scene so as to put pressure on the Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Moreover, on the evening of 20 October, she joined other lawbreakers and led more than 20 people in occupying the hallway of the building.

On 3 November, the public security organ again dispatched personnel to the hallway to publicize to these people the Municipal Public Security Bureau's "6 March" directive and urged them to take the interests of the whole into

account and explain their problems to respective local organizations. However, these people totally ignored the warning and remained in the hallway.

In view of the aforesaid situation, the Municipal Public Security Bureau summoned them to the public security organ in accordance with law and detained or gave warnings to them.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANGHAI LEGAL DEPARTMENTS SENTENCE ACTIVE CRIMINALS

OW051437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1208 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 2 Nov--Shanghai's procuratorial organs and people's courts recently adopted resolute measures to strike at the handful of criminal elements who mustered their fellow members in order to create disturbances and engage in beating, smashing and looting. People throughout Shanghai have warmly supported the arrest and punishment meted out on these criminals according to law. They say that these criminals who have violated the law and undermined the excellent atmosphere of stability and unity must be arrested, sentenced, jailed or educated, according to what they deserve, and by no means should we be lenient with them.

These criminals, who engaged in beating, smashing, looting and disturbing social order, committed highway robbery, raped women, committed homicide with knives and assembled gang members in street fights. After their actions were reported, the public security personnel, assisted by the masses, carried out earnest investigation and, with the approval of the people's procuratorates of various districts, arrested the criminals one after another.

On 26 October, the Yangpu District People's Court pronounced a stern and just sentence on Yuan Qianlong and You Yanming, the two leaders of the hoodlum criminal gang. These criminals created disturbances at the important thoroughfares of Kongjiang and Jiangpu roads, stopped and robbed a bus, beat up the passengers, robbed them of their belongings and humiliated the women, seriously undermining public order and the security of society. Yuan Qianlong and You Yanming, the ringleaders, were sentenced to 10 and 8 years imprisonment respectively, and the other 3 criminals were given 7 years each or less.

On 19 October, the Hongkou District People's Court sentenced Wang Xiangyuan, Zhu Shifu and Zhang Guanxiong, who assembled gang members for street fights and robbery and wounded civil policemen with their home made pistols, to 5 to 7 years in prison.

On 18 October, the Jingan District People's Court gave prison terms of varying lengths to 15 criminals who were accused of 9 charges, including

swindle, homicide, fighting in the street, robbery and rape, according to the evidence of their crimes and the seriousness of the disturbance of public order. The three sentences were pronounced in front of some 1,000 people.

The resolute measures adopted by Shanghai's procuratorial organs and people's courts to strike at the criminals who disturbed social order were warmly supported by people throughout Shanghai. People say that without this action people's personal security cannot be safeguarded, people's property cannot be protected and people's democracy and the four modernizations cannot be upheld and smoothly carried out. They say that, should there be "freedom" for these troublemakers, there would be no peace for the broad masses of the people.

WEN HUI BAO and JIEFANG RIBAO have received many letters from their readers, who applaud the actions taken by the procuratorial organs and the people's courts. These readers say in their letters that the public security departments must boldly and assuredly handle the cases involving disturbance of public order, that the public security policemen must do their job bravely and positively, and that the public must also cooperate in supporting their efforts. The residents of the 10 neighborhoods of Jingan District have discussed the 9 cases which have been handled in the district court, and they maintain that the arrogance of the hoodlums who engaged in street fights, troublemaking and disturbing public order must be dampened in order to positively maintain the security of society.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU COMMENDS MERITORIOUS POLICEMEN

OW260505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Oct--The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau recently commended a number of public security cadres and policemen who distinguished themselves in maintaining social order and combating smashers and grabbers' sabotage activities.

By relying on support from the masses, the public security cadres and policemen in Shanghai have made outstanding achievements in maintaining social order in the city. A number of advanced individuals and units have come forward who fight criminals such as smashers and grabbers courageously and well. They quickly apprehend criminals as soon as crimes are reported; some display wisdom and daring in capturing vicious criminals; some work indefatigably day and night on cases until they are solved; some carry forward the party's fine traditions to serve the people well.

Civilian policemen Wang Chuanxian and Jiang Baoyong of the Oyang Road substation of the Nongkou Public Security Subbureau were on street patrol with other cadres on the evening of 30 September when they learned that two groups of hoodlums were gang fighting across the street. Totally disregarding their personal safety, they rushed to the scene and promptly arrested the criminals with the help of the people. A robbery by a hoodlum gang was reported on the night of 26 September in the Caoyang Xincun area in Putuo District. The criminal investigation team of the Putuo Public Security Subbureau worked closely with public security cadres and policemen from the Shahongbin, Dongxincun and Caoyang Xincun substations to find the criminals and all 10 were arrested after 7 days and nights of hard work. They were praised by the masses for resolutely dealing with those who engage in disruptive activities.

Many public security cadres and policemen work tirelessly and doggedly to maintain social order and protect the lives and property of the people. Civilian policeman Chu Mingzhu of the Fenghuo substation of the Zhabei Public Security Subbureau, who works diligently on night shift, has been spending his days studying measures for properly maintaining social order in the area under his jurisdiction. He has been successful in this endeavor.

At a meeting of Shanghai Municipal Public Security cadres and policemen held on 19 October, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau commended more than 20 advanced individuals and units who distinguished themselves in maintaining social order. At the meeting, responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau urged all public security personnel to bolster their revolutionary spirit, learn from the advanced individuals and units, step up criminal investigation resolutely deal with criminals and contribute to the consolidation and development of stability and unity in order to insure smooth progress in the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGZHOU UNITS DISCUSS CRITERION OF TRUTH IN LEADERSHIP CADRES STUDY CLASSES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Wang Jianhui (3769 0256 1920) and Yang Zhuanxin (2799 0278 2450): "Belief Without Superstition and Obedience Without Following Blindly; Leadership Cadres Study Classes of Guangzhou Units Discuss the Problem of Simple Feelings and Scientific Attitude"]

[Text] Most recently, leadership cadres study classes of Guangzhou units, in organizing students in carrying out discussions of the criterion of truth, vigorous discussions were carried out concerning the problem of simple feelings and scientific attitude centering on the problem of whether one is truly holding high or falsely holding high. These discussions served to raise self-awareness about handling affairs in accordance with materialist dialectics.

In the discussions of the criterion of truth, there was a small number of comrades who had ideological doubts and who needed to accept the formulation of putting Mao Zedong Thought to the test of practice. From an emotional standpoint, they could not accept it, believing that it lowers the prestige of Mao Zedong Thought, the minds of the people and that it damages the feeling of the people toward Mao Zedong Thought. The problem of "feeling" was an obstacle standing in the way of profound discussion that could not be overlooked.

To counter this problem, the study class organized everyone in a conscientious study of the documents of the Third Plenary Session and this was linked with vigorous discussion of the experiences and lessons of history. From their own personal experiences, many comrades saw that simple feeling as a valuable aspect in that it is conducive to the understanding of revolutionary principles and to acceptance of the leadership of the Communist Party. However, if we remain merely at the level of feelings and do not have a scientific attitude, these feelings can exert a negative force on the progress of the revolution. Everyone saw that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used the simple feelings of the people toward the leaders of the revolution to create the present state of superstition and pointed out the following aspects of the matter. First, they result in blind worship and may even lead to feudal

superstition. If we rely solely on our feelings and do not have a scientific attitude, we are often unable to achieve an essential understanding of things. Lin Biao made use of this point in promoting the view that "we must carry something out even if we don't understand it," in instigating blind following and in creating modern twentieth century superstition. Second, they can be easily used by schemers and people can be deceived at key times. If we remain within the realm of simple feelings, all that we can rely on to distinguish right from wrong and to determine our likes and dislikes is our intuition. Thus, we cannot arrive at a correct understanding of Marxist writings on the relationships between classes, political parties, the leaders and the masses. Inevitably, we come to feel that the higher our level of criticism of our leaders, the more "loyal" we are and the more "loyal" we are the more feelings we will have. No matter how high we climb we do not feel that we have gone to excess. The result amounts to falling into the trap of the god-creating movement carried out by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Third, for a time, this served as a major pretext for destruction of the democratic legal system and for broadening the class struggle by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Lin Biao and the "gang of four" deified the leaders of the revolution, crying "every word is the truth" and peddling the view that when there is dissent then the "whole Party should eradicate it and the whole nation should suppress it." In many instances, unjust, false and incorrect cases were the result of this. Because of having accidentally made an incorrect statement or of having written an incorrect word, some comrades were subjected to "cases of viscious attack" for violating the heavenly order. Fourth, they become spiritual shackles that confine thought and that inhibit vitality. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used these simple feelings to fabricate their views of "absolute authority" and of "every word is the truth." Consequently, there is no need to test truth by practice but only to take the "Quotations" as the criterion. As the result, "book worship" become rampant and right and wrong may even be reversed.

Everyone realizes that we must absorb the lessons in these bitter facts. A revolutionary cannot be satisfied with simple feelings but must have a scientific attitude. That is to say, he should have faith in but not be superstitious about the leaders of the revolution and revolutionary theory and he must be obedient without following blindly. Everyone also realizes that love for one's leaders must be founded on the materialistic basis that leaders are human beings and not gods. On this basis, it is possible to make historical and scientific evaluations of leaders and their thought in a practical and realistic way.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RAISE MILITIA BUILDING UNDER NEW SITUATION TO NEW LEVEL

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 79 p 1

[Article: "Raise Militia Building Under the New Situation to a New Level; Guangzhou Units Call Militia Work Conference to Summarize and Study Militia Work Experiences During the Counterattack in Self-Defence Against Vietnam and to Further Clarify the Direction and Tasks of Militia Building"]

[Text] Units in Guangzhou recently held a militia work conference to summarize and study militia work experiences during the counterattack in self-defence against Vietnam, to examine the state of implementation of the spirit of the national conference on militia work and to further clarify the direction and tasks of militia building after the change in emphasis by workers of the Party as a whole.

Present at the meeting were the Guangzhou units and the leading comrades of the leadership of the Guangzhou units, Huang Ronghai [7806 2837 3189], Ou Zhifu [2962 5268 1381], Yan Fusheng [2518 4395 3932], Chen Qingshan [7115 7230 1472], Liu Ziyun [0491 1311 0061] and Tian Yangquan [3944 7402 3123].

Also invited to and present at the meeting were members of the Guangdong Province Committee, the Hunan Province Committee and the Guangxi Autonomous Region Committee as well as members of the Hainan Administrative Area Party Committee and leading comrades of committees from various regions (cities) in Hunan and Guangxi. Leading comrades of the Hunan Province Military District, the Guangdong Province Military District, the Guangxi Military District and the Hainan Military District as well as the leadership of garrisoned army, navy and air force units and leading cadres of the various military subdistricts, garrison commands, border provinces (cities) people's armed forces divisions and advanced militia work of the three provinces (districts) were also present at the meeting.

The General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the Liberation Army sent work groups to participate in the meeting.

The comrades present at the meeting made conscientious studies of the relevant documents of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee, the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the National Militia Work Conference, held discussions concerning the problem of the criterion of truth, inspected the border areas of Guangxi, took part in direct informal discussions with advanced militia units and meritorious model militiamen who took part in the war and supported the front and listened to the experiences of the fighting units from the Guangxi Autonomous Region and the Guangxi Military District as well as the experiences of those from the border provinces (cities). Huang Ronghai and Yan Fusheng, leading members of the Guangzhou unit, spoke at the conference. Ou Zhifu, a leading member of the Guangzhou unit, presented a summary of the conference as a representative of the Standing Committee of the Guangzhou unit Party Committee. Chen Qingshan, Liu Ziyun and Tian Yangquan, of the leadership of the Guangzhou unit, presented special talks on the military work, the political work and the weaponry of the militia.

The following things were pointed out at the conference: The vast numbers of militiamen made important contributions and the militia work situation was very good when they participated in the struggle for the establishment of socialist modernization and for the protection of our borders. During the counterattack in self-defence against Vietnam, the vast numbers of militiamen held high the great banner of the thought of Chairman Mao on people's war and displayed a high degree of patriotism and a spirit of revolutionary heroism in enthusiastically joining the army, taking part in the war and supporting the front. The large numbers of militiamen who took part in the war and supported the front fought heroically and completed their missions in an outstanding way, creating many heroic and moving deeds and composing a song of triumph of people's war. The vast numbers of militiamen in the interior areas of Guangdong, Hunan and Guangxi held fast to their posts and exerted themselves in production, thereby making important contributions to the front lines and to victory. Practice shows that the militia work of the three provinces (regions) has passed the test of war. Another mark of the very good state of militia work is that militia work has made new achievements in carrying out the three aspects of struggle, criticism and transformation. There has been a distinct improvement in the military and political quality of the militia. Party committees at all levels have given increased concern to militia work and have strengthened their leadership of it.

At the conference, the attending comrades firmly upheld practice as the sole criterion of truth and made conscientious studies and comparisons of militia work experiences during the counterattack in self-defence against Vietnam and of the deeds of advanced units in the Three Carrying-Outs of militia work in peacetime. Wide-ranging discussions and studies were carried out concerning the new situation and new problems facing militia work after the shift in emphasis of Party work as a whole. Separate meetings were called at which specialized discussions were held by regional Party committee leaders and garrison unit leaders as well as by leaders of provincial and municipal coastal defence forces.

In his summarizing speech, Comrade Ou Zhifu presented his views on militia building under the new situation. In his speech, he made the following points. The spirit of the Third Plenary Session should be used to unify ideology, to raise the level knowledge about the strategic position of the militia and to handle the relationship between militia building and economic development correctly. We must conscientiously implement the policies of regulating, reforming, reorganizing and elevating the national economy and further put into practice the Three Carrying-Outs with emphasis on an armed backbone militia. We must study and use the valuable experiences of militia work during the counterattack for self-defence against Vietnam in order to guide militia building under the new situation and we must strengthen the Party leadership of militia work. We must intensify our efforts in building ideology, professional work and work style in our armed forces and do a good job of building a specialized corps of military cadres, and, under the unified leadership of regional Party committees, do a good job of teaching, managing and using this corps. At the same time, all garrisoned units should strengthen their ideology of people's war and their concept of the triple alliance system of armed forces and take an active part in cooperating with the military sectors in carrying out militia work, in doing a good job of carrying out joint defence by the army and the people and of implementing the mission of militia work at the grass roots level.

Everyone indicated that they would firmly implement and carry out the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee and raise militia building to a new level in order to protect the great southern gate of our nation and to accelerate the struggle for realization of the Four Modernizations.

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CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

ROBBERS ARRESTED IN GUANGZHOU--On 29 October, some people in Guangzhou Municipality went sightseeing on the Baiyun Mountain and in other places. A small number of criminals took the opportunity to rob people of their money and property. They were caught red-handed by the Municipal Public Security organ. A fire which broke out because some people carried out feudal superstitious activities was promptly put out by cadres, policemen and the masses. "During yesterday's sightseeing activities, a tiny minority of people purposely created chaos to sabotage social order and some even took the opportunity to rob the masses of their money and property. In the two cases of robbery on the Baiyun Mountain yesterday, cadres and policemen of the public security organ caught 13 people red-handed. At about 1000 the gang headed by (Liang Yulong) who was at large carried self-made firearms and robbed three young workers of the municipal No 5 rubber plant of their money and property at (Dishuiyai). Eight criminals were caught on the spot. Later, the arch criminal, (Liang Yulong), was arrested. Three other young people who indiscriminately set off firecrackers, causing fires, were fined 5 to 10 yuan. [HK301458 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 30 Oct 79 LK]

CHANGSHA PICKPOCKETS--Pickpockets have been on the rampage in the streets of Changsha in recent months. The masses have had enough of this and have strongly demanded that these people be strictly dealt with according to law. Some of these pickpockets are habitual criminals who are steeped in evil and refuse to mend their ways, while others are young school dropouts who have been seduced by bad people and have nobody to advise them. They frequently commit crimes on buses, and in theaters and cinemas, shops and other public places, disturbing public order. At the railroad station, 1 May Square, the zoo, Nanmenkou, Houjiatang, Dongtang, at both ends of the Xiang River bridge and at other bus stops, mobs of pickpockets often infiltrate among the people waiting for buses, swarm onto the bus when it comes and seize the chance to fish in troubled waters when the bus is packed. Recently a mob of pickpockets has been active at the entrance of the people's cinema, deceiving passersby by the ruse of pretending to be selling unwanted cinema tickets. They surround their victims and snatch their money and valuables. Some rascals steal things in broad daylight, searching people's pockets and grabbing their watches. Some dare to publicly threaten and beat

up their victims and bus conductors who try to intervene. One very vicious criminal was grabbed red-handed by a people's policeman in the act of committing a crime. He proceeded to beat up the policeman with great arrogance. The masses have expressed great indignation at these lawless dregs of society, and have felt profoundly hurt at the degeneration of certain young people. At present, the Changsha municipal political and legal organs and public security personnel are actively adopting effective measures to enforce law and discipline, deal blows at pickpockets and protect the normal production and life of the masses. [Text] [HK280752 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Oct 79 HK]

LIAONING MURDER CASE--LIAONING RIBAO on 2 November carries a report on a shooting-murder case which took place on 14 July in Tieling Prefecture, Liaoning Province, stating that the cause of the murder was the unhealthy practice of back door dealing in recruiting workers. The paper also carries a commentator's article urging leaders not to seek privileges nor to give preference to their relatives in employment. It states that this was a shocking case in Liaoning Province which had a serious effect on the people. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 79 SK]

TIANJIN HANDLES HOOLIGANS--On the morning of 1 November, the republic security subbureau in Nankai District, Tianjin, held a rally of 1,000 people at the Huabei Theater to openly try (Feng Zhen) and (Li Jinyou), and their accomplices who, on the evening of 11 September, tried to stop a police car, broke the windows of 23 households and engaged in robbery. With the approval of the Nankai District People's Procuratorate, these hooligans were sentenced to reeducation through labor. [SK050316 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 1 Nov 79 SK]

CHANGCHUN HOOLIGANS--On the evening of 16 September, hooligans gathered around (Changchun) Street and (Beijing), (Guanfu) and (Sima) roads in Changchun Municipality, causing disturbances and injuring four passersby. Upon receiving this report, the (Nanguan) District Public Security Bureau dispatched policemen to investigate the scene of the crimes. The four chief criminals were arrested 1 week later. Other accomplices were also under detention. [SK030426 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Nov 79 SK]

SHANGHAI POLICE ROOKIES--The new policemen of the Luwan District Public Security Subbureau, Shanghai, have played an active role in maintaining social order and striking at active criminals engaged in sabotage activities. In mid-September, these young policemen arrested a number of hoodlums engaged in beating, smashing and looting. Guided by veteran policemen, these young policemen patrolled day and night throughout the district around national day and arrested a dozen or so active criminals, including three robbers. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI PROCURATORIAL MEETING--The Shanghai People's Procuratorate met 8-15 October to review work. The chief procurators of various districts

and counties and some procuratorial workers discussed matters concerning strict enforcement of law, the strengthening of social safety and preparations for implementation of the new legal system next year. The procuratorial cadres pointed out that effective measures must be taken to halt the rampancy of hoodlums' criminal activities. They said that a prominent problem in improving social order is to step up education for the young people. They said that, instead of punishment, the young law breakers should be helped through education and reformation. Yan Youmin, secretary, and Wang Jian, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Oct 79 OW]

SHANGHAI AIR RAID SHELTER--The Civil Air Defense Department in Jingan District, Shanghai has built 1,600 square meters of underground air raid shelters since the beginning of 1979. [OW300353 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU DEFENSE INDUSTRY MEETING--The Jiangsu provincial office in charge of the National Defense Industry in the province held a meeting on the afternoon of 17 October to present awards to individuals and units that have distinguished themselves in advancing 69 scientific and technological projects for the National Defense Industry. Comrade Hu Hong, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, attended. He urged the national defense industrial, scientific and technological research units in the province to emancipate the mind, study hard, press ahead and contribute to the effort to catch up with the world's advanced scientific and technological level. [OW300353 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW]

SHANDONG SOLDIER'S INNOVATION--By painstakingly studying technology and trying to gain proficiency in his work, (Lin Yongxue), a squad leader in a certain Jinan PLA unit, has recently succeeded in improving the (?photo-electric aim testing instrument for direct-fire weapons at night) [zhi she wu qi ye jian miao zhun guang dian jian cha yi] after conducting more than 30 experiments. With a high degree of precision and being easily portable, the improved instrument is suitable for training in preparation against war, meeting one of the requirements for night-training equipment. The instrument has passed the test of the higher department concerned and has been put into production. The party committee of the unit to which (Lin Yongxue) belongs has awarded him with an Order of Merit, Third Class, to commend the spirit he displayed in working hard to solve a technical problem in the modernization of the army unit. [Text] [SK020230 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 79 SK]

FUZHOU PLA CULTURAL SCHOOL--Fuzhou, 23 Oct--The Fuzhou PLA unit has changed its former 7 May cadres school into a cadres' cultural training school in an effort to meet the needs in modernization of national defense. The school which offers four courses--languages, mathematics, physics and chemistry--and seminars on military science and knowledge, mainly handles the rotational cultural training of cadres and teachers. The first batch of 20 students are mainly teachers from various PLA companies and organizations. [OW300353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 23 Oct 79 OW]

DEATH OF COMMUNE MEMBER IN SICHUAN DISCUSSED

Suicide Recounted

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Deng Shijian [6772 0013 0494], Intermediate People's Court, Mianyang Prefecture, Sichuan Province: "What Does the Death of Xiong Yifu Explain?"]

[Text] Editor's note: The following describes a case. What does the death of Xiong Yifu explain. What lesson should we take from it? How should this matter be treated? It is hoped that everyone will express an opinion.

On the evening of 13 April, Xiong Yifu, demobilized soldier and poor peasant member of the Hexi Commune, Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province, hung himself in the Jiangyou County People's Court.

Why did he kill himself in the court?

In March 1976, more than 100 jin of fresh ginger being stored by the production team Xiong Yifu belonged to was stolen. Under censure of the masses, commune members Li Wenmao and Liu Xingguo spontaneously confessed their error in stealing the ginger to brigade party branch secretary Wang Qinxiang, but were not dealt with at that time. In September of that year, Wang made an example of this case, brought Li and Liu to the brigade for isolated interrogations, coerced them into admitting that "not only had they stolen that fresh ginger, but that they also had confederates," and extorted a confession by torture. Li and Liu, unable to bear the torture, said that Xiong Yifu's wife, Zhang Baiyu, and commune member Li Wending had also been involved. Following his reckless confession, Li Wenmao went immediately to the Jiangyou County Court to appeal and declare, "I have wrongly accused Zhang Baiyu." Upon returning to the production team, he was unexpectedly beaten up for "reversing the verdict." Because of this, Li Wenmao intended to commit suicide by taking poison, but was prevented from doing so by his father. The commune assigned Du Minggui to be responsible person for this case. Du dispatched 10 militiamen to take Zhang

Baiyu and five others to the brigade, where they were subjected to such punishments as binding, hanging, beating, and being forced to kneel. After 3 months of interrogation, confessions were extorted, and Zhang Baiyu and the others had no choice but to confess what the leaders wanted them to. The band of six thieves headed by Zhang Baiyu then concocted a confession that they had stolen a total of 3,424 jin of ginger; Zhang Baiyu had also poisoned two pigs belonging to someone else, compensation for which would total more than 1,000 yuan. Zhang Baiyu's share alone was 480.75 yuan, in recompense for which the one and one-half room tile house she lived in was dismantled and sold, in addition to 60 yuan in cash, two feeder pigs she was raising, and a sewing machine.

Three days after this disposition, the co-defendants voiced their grievances, appealing to concerned commune and county departments. Wang Qinxiang and Du Mingguai finally rebuked them, saying: "You are reversing verdicts, and it will increase the seriousness of your crime." Since 1976, Xiong Yifu and Zhang Baiyu appealed several tens of times to the Hexi Commune, Jiangyou County People's Court, the public security bureau, the Jiangyou County Party Committee, Mianyang Prefecture Party Committee, the prefecture intermediate people's court, and the prefecture public security bureau, but they were denied at every stage, and not one unit sent anyone to investigate. In December of last year, the Jiangyou suburban people's tribunal, in response to Xiong Yifu's repeated supplications, went to the commune to examine the confessions that had been extorted, but never investigated among the masses, so he was put off again. In early April of this year, Xiong Yifu again appealed to the prefecture committee and the intermediate people's court, and these two departments again shirked the affair. Xiong Yifu felt that there was no remedy for the wrong, and really nothing to be done, and on the evening of 13 April, when he went to the Jiangyou County Court for cadre study, he hung himself in the courthouse.

After this happened, the Jiangyou County Party Committee organized an investigation and determined that the so-called band of robbers headed by Zhang Baiyu was nothing but a fabrication of confessions extorted by Wang Qinxiang and Du Mingguai and made public by them. They restored the reputations of Zhang Baiyu and the others and individually punished the persons involved.

It is a very serious matter to have someone commit suicide because of an injustice, as Xiong Yifu did, more than 2 years after the breakup of the "gang of four." From this case we can see that the bureaucratic style is still rampant among the leading cadres of some state organs, and that they are unconcerned with the hardships of the masses of people, turning away both petitions and petitioners. From this we can also see the extent to which some basic level cadres violate law and discipline and suppress people's democracy.

Xiong Yifu suffered this wrong for more than 2 years, running to concerned departments everywhere, and none of them would solve his problem; this indicates ideological problems among the leaders as well as a serious bureaucratic style. During the previous period, the leading cadres of some units publicly said, "Redressing of errors and injustices has been overdone, and we must put on the brakes." It was at that time that Xiong Yifu was persecuted to death.

Readers Comment on Death

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Editor's Note: On 25 August, our "Letters from Readers" page carried an article, "What Does the Death of Xiong Yifu Explain?", which elicited an intense response from all over the country. In Xiong Yifu's Sichuan Province, the provincial party secretary and the secretary of Mianyang Prefecture have separately called conferences on this case, and have assigned persons to go to Jiangyou County to investigate. The party secretaries and political departments of some other provinces, municipalities, prefectures, and counties have also called conferences on this question, to take a lesson from this affair, study how to improve investigation work and speed up the handling of false and unjust cases. Letters concerning this problem fell on us like a blizzard, totaling more than 2,000 by 20 September. We are prepared to select and publish a few of these letters to help in deriving a lesson from the Xiong Yifu affair and to improve the work. Several of them are published herewith.

Bureaucratism Kills a Man

On looking over the case of Xiong Yifu, we say: If the "gang of four" killed and devoured people, bureaucratism is capable of doing the same. For the past several years, Xiong Yifu appealed to concerned departments of the commune, the county, and the prefecture repeatedly, and was always rejected. He was unjustly disgraced, had no one to whom he could complain, and from his despair he took the road to ruin. He was killed by bureaucratism.

After Xiong Yifu's death, the Jiangyou County party secretary organized an investigation, determined that an injustice had been done, and announced a redress, all of which was a good thing, but what was done earlier? How could the tragedy of his suicide have occurred if even one of his many appeals had been received with conscientious responsibility?

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused numberless false cases and injustices when they were wreaking havoc. After the "gang of four" was broken up, those who had been wronged, full of hope and trust in the government, made their appeals, longing for exoneration. In the past several years the various levels of the party and government have accepted and processed large numbers of false cases and injustices, and exonerated those who had suffered harm blamelessly, which has been enthusiastically welcomed and highly valued by the people. However, some appellants who suffered unredressed wrongs encountered bureaucratism just as Xiong Yifu did. They spoke nothing but bureaucratic jargon, rejecting at every level, making it necessary to appeal ten-odd times to several tens of times, and still finding no one to listen. In some cases the victim's petition fell into the hands of the defendant, causing more severe persecution. If bureaucratism like this is not firmly overcome, there is no way to prevent a recurrence of Xiong Yifu's tragedy.

If we truly want to prevent the continuation of Xiong Yifu's tragedy, the most fundamental thing is to prevent the occurrence of false cases and injustice. To this end we must enforce the law earnestly and protect the democratic rights of the people. For example, Sang Weichuan of Shanghai was branded a counterrevolutionary and thrown into jail for nothing more than speaking out against the "gang of four's" frame-up of the play "Morning in Shanghai"; Zhang Yangze of Hunan was punished for writing "The Second Handshake." Now these two men have been exonerated, but suppose these two short stories were both poisonous weeds? Would they be released from jail? We believe that even if these two stories are poisonous weeds, there's no harm in debating and criticizing their errors, but there is no need to exercise dictatorship over the authors. Only in this way can we protect the democratic rights of the people and prevent the occurrence of similar erroneous cases.

With regard to those who would bully and humiliate the common people, suppress democracy, and extort confessions by torture without regard for national law or party discipline, and without consciousness of their errors or remorse, they should be firmly restrained by law as an example to others. For instance, Wang Qinxiang and Du Minggui, who created the injustice against Xiong Yifu, should not be dealt with lightly. However, the unfortunate thing is that we will be lenient with them in the end.

Bai Xiaolang [4101 2556 2597], instructor, Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute

Gao Jianying [7559 1696 7751], worker, Beijing Factory #706

Agency Reform Is Imperative

I am afraid that people with a fate like Xiong Yifu's are not rare. Some who have suffered injustice, particularly common people, make numberless fruitless appeals to the authorities and finally, through rejections from

above and restraints from below, just give up. Therefore, the death of Xiong Yifu is not an isolated matter, but the unavoidable result of some leaders and some agencies standing above the masses and not caring about the life and death of the people. It could be said that the death of Xiong Yifu is a strong attack on those who practice bureaucracy and a denunciation of the "yamen" style of the government agencies.

At present, some leading cadres and leading agencies sing a song of "service to the people," make signs that say "service to the people," but have never done anything for the people. Because of this, the masses do not trust in them, which is as it should be. Some leading cadres put on out-and-out bureaucratic airs before the masses, and are arrogant. They don't investigate, nor do they study, but only immerse themselves in political prattle and official documents, knowing very little, or nothing at all, of the aspirations or hardships of the masses; but they plan in great detail what arrangements are to be made for their families and their children.

Some leading organs adopt a very severe work style toward those under them. They are cold as an icebox to the masses, truly, as some have said, "cold enough to make you want to wear a quilted jacket on a June day." They care not a bit for the affairs of the masses, but only push where they can push, pull where they can pull, and if a mess occurs, there is no one to take responsibility for it. As for Xiong Yifu, when he appealed so many times and sought out so many people in the prefecture and the county, in the end no one handled his case conscientiously, no one can take responsibility for its serious consequences. Perhaps someone could say that now the prefecture and the county have acknowledged their errors. But how much better if it were like quality control in a factory--if someone's product is not up to standard, identify him for exchange of experience training.

The death of Xiong Yifu has many lessons for us. In circumstances where he had no way out, he gave his life to provide an important theme for the whole party: how the leading organs on all levels ought to be reformed as we move toward the four modernizations today, and how the party style ought to be made one of serving the interests of the people with a whole heart and mind, making cadres on all levels truly close friends of the masses.

Li Tianhan [2621 1121 3352], agricultural administrator, Hubei Province

The Masses Ought To Have Real Democratic Rights

Why did Xiong Yifu commit suicide? The fundamental problem is: an ordinary commune member like this did not have minimal real democratic rights.

Why is it that a few cadres can commit all kinds of outrages, arbitrarily framing a case against Xiong Yifu, and even tie him up and beat him? It is because the cadres have power in their hands and the masses have no power. Why could Xiong Yifu appeal to superior agencies several tens of

times without anyone paying attention? This is simply because a few law enforcement cadres with exclusive authority are following someone else's lead, mutually protecting one another, and paying no attention to a minor local person like Xiong Yifu. If this can be tolerated, what cannot?

If the masses had minimal democratic rights, tragedies like this could not occur. Suppose that Xiong Yifu were not just an ordinary commune member, but had some official appointment, or was a member of the family of a powerful cadre. Then it would not be necessary to say he had not stolen anything, for even if he had stolen something, the village cadre would not dare to tie him up and beat him or extort a confession through torture, nor would anyone in the court be able to stroke his face and put Xiong outside the door. Of course, he could not then have hung himself.

We often say that the authority of the cadres is given by the masses, but when it comes to a specific question, what power does an ordinary worker or commune member have? With regard to cadres, he can neither appoint them nor recall them, and he cannot even report against them nor criticize them; with regard to the arrest, investigation, and judgment of a person by the public security and legal agencies, since he cannot go and hear, see, or ask, he could even less be said to have any control over them. The wrongful death of Xiong Yifu explains this point very well.

We in China endured several thousand years of feudal rule and lack a democratic tradition. After the founding of the new China, we had a constitution, but it specified only a few principles regarding the democratic rights of the citizens. For various reasons, specific laws were not formulated, and the question of democracy and the legal system never received the serious attention and implementation it should have had. Particularly during the rampages of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," their reactionary activities thoroughly destroyed the democratic rights of the people. Why were there so many false cases and injustices? The fundamental reason was that the masses had no democratic rights. Therefore, we must not ignore the persecution death of Xiong Yifu just because he was an unimportant person. In short, injustice will not be eliminated as long as the masses have no democratic rights; more seriously, it is an important reason why careerists like the "gang of four" are able to disrupt the party and the country. One of the fundamental methods of solving this problem is to strengthen democracy and the legal system. There should be clear specifications and firm measures to allow the masses to enjoy the democratic rights they ought to have. This kind of democratic rights cannot be just written on paper, but should be genuine; they are not bestowed as a favor from above, but are held in their own hands. It will of course not be easy to achieve this, but if this problem is not solved, there is no way to avoid injustices like Xiong Yifu's, and the realization of the four modernizations will be very difficult.

Jiang Hong [1068 3163], Propaganda Department, Hengshui County Party Committee, Hebei Province

The Crux Is in the Sentiment and Standpoint

The death of Xiong Yifu did not occur during the rampages of the "gang of four," but in April of this year, after the "gang of four" had been broken up, at a time when the Party Central Committee had repeatedly instructed that injustices and false cases be redressed and that inquiry work be strengthened. Why? The crux of the matter is: some of the working personnel have problems of sentiment and standpoint.

For redressing injustice and false cases, there must be a deep proletarian sentiment and a steadfast standpoint, for the thing the harmed person most fears is that the person hearing a case has some problem of sentiment or standpoint. I have tasted the flavor of this. My son, Liu Yan [0491 1484] was arrested for participating in the Tiananmen affair and discriminated against after his release from prison to the extent that he became mentally disturbed. Everyone feels that it is a great honor for my family to have produced someone who would go to jail like this, for honoring Premier Zhou, but I am thoroughly frustrated at having produced a child like this. I don't know how many departments, how many comrades I have disturbed in seeking redress for his case and a cure for his illness. I feel deeply that any unit, any comrade who accurately understands the Tiananmen affair would be concerned about us and sympathize with us; any unit, any comrade who resists the redress of the Tiananmen affair, who does not push when the problem is being dealt with, is only creating difficulties. I appealed for more than a year, and there has not yet been a satisfactory solution to the problem. As family members of a victim, how we want to get some sympathy! If the traditional style of the party is not restored, it will be difficult to avoid incidents like the Xiong Yifu affair.

Liu Guilfen [0491 2710 5358], Beijing Municipal Design Institute

9284

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF EXTREME LEFTISM DEPLORED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 4 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by reporter Zhang Debao [1728 1795 1405]: "The Pernicious Influence of the Ultraleftist Line Kills People, Investigation of the Suicide of Fan Meiqin [5400 2734 3830] Advanced Producer of the Dongfang [2639 2455] Semiconductor Parts Plant"]

[Text] During the night of 5 July of this year, Fan Meiqin, an advanced producer and Communist Youth League member of the Dongfang Semiconductor Parts Plant in Shanghai took poison at home. Efforts to save her life were ineffective and she died.

Exceptional Achievements Commended

Fan Meiqing came to work at the Dongfang Semiconductor Parts Plant in September 1977. After starting work she worked hard, studied conscientiously, was friendly and received the uniform praise of the workers in her shop and on her team and group. In April of last year a labor competition to weld 10,000 parts without any mistakes began in the plant. In the newspaper she read a piece about Zhao Fengying [6392 7364 5391], a progressive producer of the Shanghai Radio Plant 14. She was inspired and wrote to him asking for advice. Zhao Fengying wrote her an enthusiastic reply encouraging Fan Meiqin to work with single-minded devotion in production, to bear hardships, to study technique hard and in this way she certainly could raise the quality of her welding. Fan Meiqin modestly studied Zhao Fengying's experience, quietly immersed herself in hard work and by September her spot-welding technique had caught up with and surpassed the most advanced level of the team. In Quality Month activity she made excellent achievements in welding 10,000 parts without a mistake. The upper echelons of the company commended her accomplishment and gave her a prize of 30 yuan. At the beginning of this year she had the first excellent record among the best of the teams for production and quality for nine consecutive months and was chosen as an advanced producer of the plant.

After being commended, Fan Meiqin still studied with an open mind, constantly improved, took on greater burdens at work and continued to make advanced

levels of production and quality of spot welding. Once the leadership assigned a group of rush processing jobs, and Fan Meiqin undertook it of her own accord. When her own spot welder broke, the shop foreman let her use the one apprentices use and at one go she completed the task in advance and with excellent quality. For a time Little Fan's spot-welder was defective which hurt her output. Without a word she worked at the plant at night. When the group leader learned of this he cautioned her, "Little Fan, you should be careful working by yourself at night." Fan Meiqin smiled and casually said, "If the job doesn't get finished it can affect the production of the entire plant. My press is bad so I can do a little more if I work at night, too."

On the basis of Fan Meiqin's rush job and for her contributions to the Four Modernizations, this April over two-thirds of the teams and groups in the shop nominated her for promotion out of apprenticeship early. The upper echelons of the plant approved the report and 19 months after coming to the plant, Fan Meiqin completed her apprenticeship early with honor.

Attacks of Ideological Shortcoming

With great vitality Fan Meiqin threw herself into Four Modernizations construction. After she had completed her apprenticeship there was a very unexpected attack:

This June Fan Meiqin's spot welder developed a malfunction and even though she wanted to go on working scrupulously, her output was lower than that of the previous months. Someone spread the rumor that her "progress was beaten out." At first, Little Fan paid no attention. Later on, the rumors grew and someone even said to the party branch secretary, "Fan Meiqin's early completion of her apprenticeship was because the plant director was one of her relatives." They also said her "10,000 without a mistake was phoney."

These rumors caught the attention of the plant leadership. The party branch and the plant worker's committee organized a special investigation of Fan Meiqin's 10,000 without a mistake, and also investigated Fan Meiqin's record. The facts proved that Fan Meiqin was reliable, and that in the record books the excellent achievement in 10,000 without a mistake created by Fan Meiqin during the last "Quality Month" was a fact; of the more than 97,500 units produced by her from October of last year to June of this year there were only 7 mistakes and she still ranked first in her whole group in terms of output and quality. So why were there so many rumors about Fan Meiqin? After plant party branch analysis it was recognized that it was mainly that the pernicious influence of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four had not been eliminated and that egalitarianism still had support among individual staff members and workers. For example, some workers were jealous because of Fan Meiqin's great contribution and early completion of her apprenticeship; some workers were dissatisfied because of Fan Meiqin's good quality and many rewards. This is a reflection of the pernicious influence of the "whether you do a lot or a little, do it well or badly, it's all the same" which was recklessly encouraged by Lin

Biao and the Gang of Four. The plant leadership and the cadres and party members core of the electronic circuitry shop's spot welding team studied measures and prepared to criticize the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four, criticize egalitarianism, check unhealthy tendencies and promote correct ones.

However, Fan Meiqin was inhibited because she lacked the courage to struggle against this phenomenon, and because for the first time since she had entered society she had undergone this kind of test and something unfortunate had happened. After a period of hesitation, she became a sacrifice to egalitarianism. In the ten letters she wrote to coworkers in her team and to her parents before death she said, "I want to live so much, to go on being. I cannot bear to leave this big socialist family. I want so much to see the beautiful future of China," but, "in the face of a complex environment I am at my wit's end. I understand what's going on, but I can't say what it is."

Evil Consequences of Egalitarianism

Fan Meiqin's death provoked great shock in the workers and cadres of this plant. Through conscientious discussion the plant party branch recognized that Fan Meiqin's death was an evil consequence of the fact that extreme leftist pernicious influence had not been liquidated. They drew other interferences from this and cited numerous other examples. For example, there was a conscientious inspector who discovered a potential accident and took measures promptly so that the nation would avoid an accident and she saved a loss worth over 1,000 yuan. The plant commended her accomplishment and gave her a prize of a transistor radio and some people attacked her. The leader of Fan Meiqin's team had a good output and in July received a 13 yuan prize. Some people were jealous of the team leader. This series of incidents clearly shows that in constructing the Four Modernizations we must conscientiously liquidate the pernicious influence of egalitarianism and thoroughly carry out the principle of to each according to his labor. When Lin Biao and the Gang of Four were rampant the notion that it was all the same if one did a lot or a little, did it well or badly, infected some people. The plant party branch recognized that if the bonds of egalitarianism are not broken it will be difficult to encourage more comrades to dedicate themselves to the Four Modernizations.

Through discussion, the party branch had a conference with the cadres of the shop and the group and the masses. The topic of the conference was to see the danger of the pernicious influence of the extreme leftist line after the death of Fan Meiqin.

The party branch secretary Old Yue [2867] said first, "Comrade Fan Meiqin is dead. This is a denunciation of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four and it makes clear that it is not enough for us to criticize the extreme leftist line and that ideological work is not timely or careful. From Fan Meiqin's death it can be seen that extra lessons on discussing the question of taking facts as the sole criterion of truth are very important and urgent, that the ideological line is not correct,

that thoroughly carrying out the principle of to each according to his work can encounter resistance and that the evil consequences of egalitarianism are still serious."

The young workers Little Yao [1202] and Little Hong [3163] then said, "Although when alive Fan Meiqin was not very quick moving, she worked conscientiously, was willing to suffer, thus her output and quality were better than those of other comrades. On the other hand, some comrades were quicker than Little Fan but they didn't want to work more, though they wanted to get more money, and this is because the pernicious influence of egalitarianism has not been liquidated. In the new long march of constructing the Four Modernizations, egalitarianism is really an obstacle."

Shop cadres Little Bian [0593] and Old Mao [3029] said, "Egalitarianism is the root of not distinguishing right and wrong and good and bad. Not putting forth one's best efforts for the Four Modernizations and not permitting others to make more contributions to the Four Modernizations is something which is incompatible with doing the Four Modernizations. We want to criticize the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' eradicate the pernicious influence of egalitarianism, reward and praise progress even more to make greater contributions to the Four Modernizations."

The conference lasted 2 hours. Party branch secretary Old Yue summed up what everyone had said: "From the unfortunate matter of Comrade Fan Meiqin we have learned that this is a critique of the extreme leftist line of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' in most recent times which made egalitarian tendencies raise their heads. We should add on a class for discussion of standards of truth and correctly liberate thinking. In distribution we should resolutely condemn egalitarianism, bravely reward comrades who make contributions to the Four Modernizations. If things are done better they should get more, if they are not they should get less. Sound the call for advanced thinking and advanced people, encouraging even more comrades to make contributions to the Four Modernizations construction!"

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TRICKS OF SWINDLER LEAD TO HIS CAPTURE

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 11 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by staff reporters Zhang Xutang [1728 3563 2768] and Wang Fuchu [3769 1788 0443]: "The Capture of a Swindler"]

[Text] When a swindler wants to defraud people, he must have some proof. In the film "One Million English Pounds," wherever the swindler went, people flocked to him like ducks, because he held in his hand a bank note for 1 million English pounds. Once when someone played a joke on him and hid the bank note, no one believed him any more. In the 1950's, a swindler by the name of Li Wanmin, assuming such identities as a disabled soldier, emerged in our country. In 4 years, he traveled to more than 10 cities, gate-crashed more than 10 important organs, infiltrated the party, and usurped high positions. Besides capitalizing on people's reverence for the Liberation Army, he also relied on a forged certificate affixed with an impressive large seal privately engraved.

The swindler we encountered today had neither a bank note for "1 million English pounds" commanding respect from the money worshippers, nor a letter of introduction affixed with a large official seal, nor even a basic work card. Without any proof of importance, he established relationships with some literary and artistic figures and certain cadres in Shanghai, and extensively perpetrated his fraud. Actually, he did have proof, except that it was not printed or engraved, but was a sort of "special certificate." Relying on it, he committed all kinds of outrages for 67 days.

A Man with Background

On 31 January 1979, at the gate of the Shanghai Art Theater, at around 1900 the swindler appeared, wearing a faded army uniform with multi-colored patches near the hem and a peaked cap. Seldom does one see someone so simply dressed among the young people of Shanghai. He was about 25 or 26 years old, and his face was rather thin. At first glance, he did not appear to be a rascal, but upon closer observation, one could notice his shifty eyes surveying his environment stealthily.

Arriving at the gate of the theater, he glanced around and saw a person looking up and down, apparently expecting someone. He immediately approached that person and asked:

"Are you the comrade of the X X Theatrical Company?"

"Yes. And you are the one introduced by Department Chief X?" He immediately warmly guided him to the best seat in the front row of the theater. On stage at this time, the curtain rose on the prologue of the play "Make Trouble Out of Nothing." Off stage, the swindler started the drama of fraud and bluff.

Zhang Longquan, age 25, the leading character of the drama, was a worker on a farm in Chongming. He assumed the role of Li Xiaoyong. On this day, the Spring Festival had passed, and he had to return to the farm soon. Feeling bored, he wanted to see a play, but where would he get a ticket? He resorted to his old tricks, fraudulently used the name of a certain department chief of the municipal committee, and telephoned the Shanghai X X Theatrical Company performing in the Shanghai Art Theater, asking for the actor playing the leading role in "Make Trouble Out of Nothing." The actor was in the midst of putting on his makeup, and the assistant chief of the theatrical company took the call. "I am X X X. The son of an old comrade of the General Staff in Beijing is visiting Shanghai, and he wants to see your play. H'm...." "The performance today is about to start. What about tomorrow?" "Ah--what? Make it today." "Good, good! I'll have someone wait at the gate."

The "department chief's" telephone call, the son of a leading cadre--there could be no objection to a ticket. Zhang Longquan was confident of his success. From his past swindling activities, he well knew the respect for leading cadres and the special position of the children of so-called high level cadres held in the mind of certain people. He often visited the home of one of his classmates whose father was an assistant bureau chief. Once, when returning to Chongming, a wicked idea came to his mind. Pretending to be the assistant bureau chief, he telephoned the leader of a subordinate unit, saying: "The nephew of one of my comrades-in-arms in Beijing wants to return to the Chongming farm. Please send a car to the wharf to take him there." When the ship arrived at the wharf, sure enough, Zhang Longquan saw a cross-country vehicle waiting for him.... This time, he thought of pretending to be a department chief to ask for a theater ticket and created 'the son of Assistant Chief X of the General Staff.' He put on airs over the telephone, and hemmed and hawed, and thereby overwhelmed the listener who, without clarifying whether the caller was genuine or not, promised readily. Spending only 4 fen for the telephone call, Zhang Longquan lightly opened the first act of the swindle.

"Make Trouble Out of Nothing" concluded, but Zhang Longquan, sitting solemnly below stage, would not leave the theater quietly. It was his turn to "make trouble out of nothing." The moment the performance ended, Zhang Longquan, who was now Li Xiaoyong, charged backstage, hoping to pass the time chatting

with some interest. Unexpectedly, the assistant chief of the theatrical company sidled up to him.

"I am the assistant chief of the theatrical company. Are you the one mentioned by Department Chief X on the telephone a while ago? You are the son of which leading cadre?"

"Assistant Chief X X of the General Staff!"

"Good, good, good! Please come and look for me for anything you want to see in the future."

Immediately after Li Xiaoyong said goodbye to the assistant chief of the theatrical company, the assistant director ran up to him: "Where are you staying in Shanghai?"

"In the Donghu Guest House, Room 201."

"I want to ask you a favor. May I come and call on you tomorrow?"

"Tell me now what you want. Don't be embarrassed." The swindler was afraid to have people come and look for him in the guest house and expose his fraud. But the assistant director was very pleased, and said in a low voice: "The house I live in is very small, and the company has found no way to solve the problem. I want to make an application, and I hope you will help me forward it to Department Chief X..." The rascal put on an act and said: "From what I know, the housing situation in Shanghai is very severe, and it is difficult to solve the problem right away. However, I will forward your application to Department Chief X." The next day at 1800, Li Xiaoyong picked up the application at the gate of the theater as arranged.

The assistant chief of the theatrical company who had had a cordial conversation with Li Xiaoyong was overjoyed by the sudden visit of the son of "the assistant chief of the General Staff." While talking, he busily served tea, cooked eggs, and offered pastries. Finally, he also revealed what was on his mind: One of his sons worked in a coal mine. As his health was bad, he wanted to have his son transferred near him, so that the latter could look after him when necessary.

So, he wanted something too! While one party readily promised to transmit the request to the superior level, the other party happily asked his son to complete the request on the spot.

One request after another was stuffed into the swindler's pocket. The good but stupid people tried to realize their hopes by improper means, totally forgetting their vigilance, while the swindler was secretly amused. As the wind and water were favorable, he became bolder and bolder.

Drifting Smoothly Ever Further

Not long after the scene in the art theater, the swindler, still using the name of Department Chief X, telephoned a certain singer in the company. The singer, also impressed by the stranger's "background, received him warmly and asked with great interest:

"Which leading cadre of the General Staff are you the son of?"

"Just make a guess!"

"Oh, is it Assistant Chief X X of the General Staff?"

Li Xiaoyong nodded smartly. The singer immediately extended his invitation to "come to our house and visit," and gave him the address. The next day, sure enough, he came, and was warmly received. Their conversation naturally touched upon Department Chief X, and the swindler said very solemnly: "The uncle of Department Chief X was my father's old subordinate, and I know him quite well." This time, from his experience in dealing with the people of the theatrical company, he did not wait for the other party to open his mouth, but volunteered: "If you have any problem, I can ask him to help." The offer was just what the singer hoped for, and he made use of the opportunity to say: "Please say a word to Department Chief X and ask him to urge the unit concerned to expedite the solution of my housing problem." Li Xiaoyong promised readily. Once the deal was made, they became more intimate. When he next visited the singer at his house, he even brought a bottle of Maotai wine. However, just like his title--the son of an assistant chief of the General Staff--and his name--Li Xiaoyong--the wine was also spurious. What he did was to spend 2 jiao for an empty Maotai bottle, fill it with 1 jin of white wine, and paste a piece of red cellophane around the neck of the bottle. Their conversation suddenly switched to the invitation to the spring tea party lying on the table. One asked: "Are you going tomorrow?" The other said: "I have not received an invitation." "I have an invitation. Let us go together tomorrow. I'll come to the Donghu Guest House to pick you up." Li Xiaoyong agreed verbally, but began to scheme again.

At noon the next day, he again pretended to be Department Chief X and called the unit concerned: "I am unable to attend your tea party today. Please extend my congratulations to everyone at the party. The son of an old superior in the General Staff is in Shanghai, and he wants to come and take a look. As Department Chief X personally telephoned, and as it concerned the son of a high level cadre, the comrade answering the telephone naturally expressed his welcome. At 1300, the swindler rushed to the party first. The singer, upon arrival, immediately introduced the young guest to this person and that person. The swindler shook hands with and nodded to writers and performers. It was truly impressive.

Here, the swindler made the acquaintance of the responsible person of a certain literary and artistic unit office. The responsible person greeted

him warmly, invited him to his home, obtained theater tickets for him, wrote certificates for him, and loaned him his small car. What he wanted in return was to have his daughter, who was working in an adjacent province, transferred to Shanghai. Naturally, the swindler promised readily. Then, pretending to be the secretary of the municipal committee, he telephoned the responsible person directly, saying: "Concerning the transfer of your daughter back to Shanghai, Li Xiaoyong talked to me about it. It is rather difficult to accomplish." The responsible person, instead of wondering why a leading municipal comrade personally telephoned him on the matter, was impressed with the swindler's connections. Therefore, ignoring how "difficult" the matter was, he requested the swindler over and over again for his help. Seizing the opportunity, the swindler suddenly pretended to be the assistant chief of the General Staff and telephoned the responsible person: "Li Xiaoyong is in Shanghai. Hope you will look after him...." The next morning he called him again pretending to be the secretary of the municipal committee: "Please do not ask Little Li to see me any more. It creates a bad effect...."

The secretary of a university party committee attending the tea party commanded the respect of others. Inspired by an evil thought, the swindler sought out a comrade to introduce him to the secretary. After being introduced, he said to the secretary respectfully: "How are you? I read your article. It is excellent." While talking, he dragged the singer over to introduce him to the secretary. When the three of them sat down to chat, someone took a picture. Thus, the swindler's social status shot up.

Pressing His Advantages

At the beginning, the secretary was perfunctory toward the swindler and somewhat on guard. However, the swindler knew exactly what to do. He only had to flash the badge of "the son of a high level cadre," and some of our cadres, even old cadres, would, out of their sentiment for old comrade-in-arms, give special consideration to their children. The swindler invented another trick. Early in the morning, he borrowed the public telephone across from the Shanghai diving pool to call the secretary, pretending to be calling on a "special army line:" "Are you Comrade X X? I am X X. My son Li Xiaoyong is ignorant. I am very grateful that you are looking after him in Shanghai and letting him use your car." The trick was very effective. Thereafter, the swindler had free access to the secretary's house, and the use of the latter's car whenever it was not in use. Subsequently, every time the driver returned to the house after taking the secretary to school, he would drive to the door of the swindler's girl friend's house to ask whether "Little Li wants to use the car."

Where did the swindler acquire a girl friend? After he was invited to the singer's house, he figured in his mind: You people ask me for all kinds of favors. Why don't I ask you to do something for me? Thus, when he visited the singer, he said abruptly: "I am returning to Beijing soon. Can you introduce me to a girl friend?" Stupefied at first, the singer said: "Why

do you look for a girl friend in Shanghai? You must have someone of your status." He looked up the name of a young actress, but shook his head. Picking and discarding, he finally decided on a spare-time performer in a neighborhood cultural station. It did not seem plausible to pick a spare-time performer of a neighborhood cultural station instead of a young woman in the field of literature and art, but the swindler had his own way of figuring. It was like the patched army uniform worn by him in the beginning, which made others feel respect for the son of a high level cadre so simply attired.

However, he no longer wore the patched uniform. What he wore now was a new uniform, plus an army overcoat, given to him by his new acquaintances in the field of literature and art. When he made his first call at the home of his girl friend, he was immaculately dressed. He then made a big show of extravagance, asking the singer and others to the theater with his girl friend and renting a car to take them home one by one. He then gave a banquet in the famous Sichuan restaurant "Jieerjing." Where did he get the money? By claiming that he had to do some shopping for others, he obtained the money by fraud.

The girl friend's family was greatly impressed. The father was a former capitalist, and the family was overjoyed to acquire the son of a high level cadre. Noticing that the swindler did not have a wristwatch, his future mother-in-law immediately gave him her own. A true businessman, his future father-in-law said: "It is too expensive for you to stay in the Donghu Guest House. You should come and stay with us." As his vacation from the farm had ended, he could no longer live at home, and he was also worried that his lie of staying in the Donghu Guest House might be exposed. Thus, the invitation suited him perfectly.

Fraud in Fraud

After Li Xiaoyong moved into the house, the former capitalist naturally wanted to make the most of the deal. The temporary residence permit had not been applied for, and the leader of the local police station also came to offer congratulations.

One of the girl friend's two older brothers worked in a factory, and the other in a school. Now that a "big shot" dropped down from heaven, he must be fully utilized. Thereupon, the swindler proceeded to visit the brother in the plant. Pretending to be an industry and communications authority of the municipal revolutionary committee, he telephoned the plant party committee, saying that the son of Assistant Chief X of the General Staff "has a relative in your plant and wants to visit him. I am sending him there by car. Please help him to locate the person." The moment the telephone conversation concluded, a small car arrived at the plant. The plant immediately showed the swindler the file on the brother, and notified the workshop for him to see the brother. The moment they saw each other, the swindler and the brother grasped each other's hands tightly and talked about

things which had happened since they parted, as if they were truly relatives separated for more than 10 years. Thereafter, the plant regarded the brother in a new light, treated him with special courtesy, and prepared to make him the secretary of the chief engineer. Naturally, the swindler also visited the other brother in the school "to display his power."

After the swindler moved into the home of his girl friend, even the relatives and friends wanted to gain some advantage on the strength of his "background." A neighbor and friend of the girl friend's father was also previously a merchant. When his good friend made such a high connection, the neighbor invited the swindler and his girl friend for dinner, and volunteered to "loan" 50 yuan to the swindler as pocket money. He also said: "If you need money, please feel free to let me know." Was it out of friendship that the neighbor invited him for dinner and "loaned" him pocket money? No. They were strangers to each other, so how could there be any friendship? The neighbor was impressed by the badge of "the son of a high level cadre." Once the dinner was eaten and the money accepted, the badge was borrowed. The former capitalist asked Li Xiaoyong to ride in the car to the plant formerly operated by him and press for payment of the confiscated resources. He then asked the swindler to exert pressure on his brother-in-law to relinquish the house borrowed by him. No one paid any attention to them. Thereupon, the former capitalist and the swindler came up with another scheme and took up the matter with the district housing management bureau. Pretending to be the secretary of the municipal committee secretary, the swindler telephoned the chief of the bureau, reprimanding him: "Why didn't you implement the policy? Now the matter has been appealed to the municipal committee secretary." Then, the swindler was asked to drive to the housing management bureau. When he found the bureau chief absent, he drove to the latter's residence. As the alley was too narrow for the car to enter, he had to leave it at the entrance. When he found the bureau chief also absent from his home, he deliberately said in a loud voice: "Our car is at the entrance of the alley," thus indicating his "background."

This person with "background" was very busy. He was utilized by others to solve their housing and family problems and to gain fame and profit for them.

Exposure of the Swindler

Naturally, the most important was he, the swindler, himself. He had not yet solved the work problem of his girl friend. The girl friend was a spare-time drama performer, and her temporary job with the neighborhood cultural station was not a permanent solution. The swindler first called on the responsible person of a certain literary and artistic unit office, and asked for his help. The latter immediately recommended the girl friend to a literary and artistic unit as a program announcer, prepared a letter of introduction, and wrote a personal letter to the party branch secretary of the unit, solemnly requesting employment for the girl friend of "the son of Assistant Chief X X of the General Staff." Impressed by the request, the leader of the unit readily agreed.

Can a swindler act freely in our socialist society? No! Today, the remnant poison and evil influence of the "gang of four" and the social foundation producing all kinds of swindlers are being intensively cleaned away; rectification of the party style has attracted the full attention of party organizations at all levels; the spirit of the Third Plenary Session is displaying an incomparable radiance.... A swindler may fool some people, but...

When our swindler went to the Shanghai Movie Performers' Drama Group, his tricks failed.

When he tried to visit a certain department in the municipal committee on behalf of his girl friend, he had the door slammed in his face.

When he, accompanied by the party branch secretary of a certain literary and artistic unit, came to the neighborhood party committee, the leader of the party committee told them clearly: Transfers from a unit under the collective ownership system to one under the public ownership system must be initiated by the labor department. He also solemnly pointed out: To treat someone on the grounds that the person is the girl friend of the son of Assistant Chief X of the General Staff is "entering by the back door!"

Though the swindler succeeded in deceiving some muddled individuals intoxicated with individualism and those who had lost their vigilance, the eyes of the broad cadres and masses are discerning. They hate bitterly the party style and social trend sabotaged by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." From information from the masses, the neighborhood party committee was suspicious of this stranger of unknown origin but grand manners who traveled around in an automobile, and it wrote a letter to the municipal committee leadership. The leader of the public security branch bureau of Jingan District personally investigated. The result of the investigation was that Assistant Chief X of the General Staff did not have a son named Li Xiaoyong or any relative visiting Shanghai. Upon further investigation, it was found that Li Xiaoyong was Zhang Longquan.

On 6 April 1979, swindler Zhang Longquan was arrested according to law.

This concluded the swindle. Criminal Zhang Longquan is now waiting for legal action. However, what does the social phenomenon as reflected by his case indicate? It indicates that certain units and cadres are influenced by the remnant poison of connections in high places of the old society, and lack the proper vigilance in regard to people and things. We must ponder deeply and learn the lesson.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW FM PROGRAM--Beginning 5 November, this station will sponsor a new FM program--program No 5--in order to promote cultural activities among the masses and further develop broadcasting activities. Giving priority to music, this FM program will be transmitted twice daily, from 0015 to 0730 GMT and from 1100 to 1400 GMT. Using ultrashort waves, the FM program is not easily interfered with distant radio stations or by tall buildings in the immediate area. Therefore, this high-quality broadcasting mode is well suited for transmitting a music program. This newly sponsored program can be heard at 96.2 MHz. FM-AM radio receivers produced by Shanghai are capable of receiving this new FM program. [Text] [OW 21004 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]

SHANGHAI FAMILY EDUCATION FORUM--To strengthen family education among backward students, the Shanghai Municipal Women's Federation, the Municipal Education Bureau and the Municipal Public Security Bureau held a joint discussion meeting on family education on 22 October. Over 500 representatives of parents, responsible comrades of all neighborhood party committees, women cadres and responsible persons of departments concerned were present at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by (Li Qinwei), deputy director of the Municipal Education Bureau. The meeting pointed out that the vast majority of students are good, but a very tiny group of students have committed crimes and affected social order and teaching in schools. The meeting called for all parents to further conduct good family education among their sons and daughters. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING--A meeting to exchange experience in planned parenthood work was recently held in Xinhua County. Comrades present expressed the determination to make further efforts to control the province's population growth and promote the one-chief-per-family idea. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

HUBEI LITERARY JOURNAL--Wuhan, 14 Oct--The first issue of CHANGJIANG [YANGTZE RIVER], a literary journal of the Hubei provincial literary and art federation, has been published. Published in the first issue included an epic by the late Guo Xiaochuan, "One and Eight"; a novel, "Peony," by

Xu Ci, about the life of a performer; an article on painting by veteran artist Li Keran; a novel by Ye Junjian, "Decisive Battle at Hungqiad." [OW161147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 14 Oct 79 OW]

GUANGXI LITERARY JOURNAL--Nanning, 11 Oct--DIE CAI [0655 1752], a literary journal named after the Diet Cai Mountain in Guangxi Autonomous Region, has recently been published by the Guangxi people's publishing house. Published in the first issue are a long novel "Waterfall" by Lu Dixin, an article on Guilin scenery by Zhong Tingxin and novels, poems and prose praising the patriotic spirit displayed by the frontier troops in the defensive counter-attack to safeguard the frontiers. [OW291420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 22 Oct 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION--The ZHOUSHAN RIBAO [5297 1472 2480 1032] of Zhejiang Province has resumed publication as of 1 October. The major task of this daily four-page newspaper is to report the political, economic and cultural activities of Zhoushan Prefecture. Since 1 October, this paper has done a good job in reporting on the achievements of Zhoushan's army men and people in developing fisheries, increasing agricultural and industrial production, building the island of Zhoushan and consolidating coastal defenses. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Oct 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL EMPLOYMENT--Jobs have been arranged for more than 157,000 youths in Nei Monggol Region, according to statistics released on 10 October. They are engaged mostly in youth farms, collectively-owned enterprises and service trades. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 79 SK]

SHANGHAI EDUCATED YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Up to now, Shanghai has made overall employment arrangements for over 300,000 educated young people, according to a JIEFANG RIBAO report. The number is expected to reach 400,000 by the end of November. The number of youths who received jobs during the first 10 months of 1979 was equal to the aggregate number of youths employed in the past 2 years. [OW050418 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW]

XINJIANG EDUCATED YOUTHS--A rally was held in Urumqi on 26 September to send off 900 educated youths who were to settle in the countryside. (Tian Yiren), deputy secretary of the Urumqi Municipal CCP Committee, expressed support for their decision to settle in the countryside. He indicated that while efforts would be made to arrange work for educated youths in both urban and rural areas, educated youths should be encouraged to settle in the countryside in the coming years as in the past. He called for effective measures to look after the educated youths settling in the countryside to enable them to make contributions to the building of China's frontier. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM--Nanjing 24 Oct--Guided by the educational principle of teaching students according to their aptitude, Nanjing University in Jiangsu Province has given tests to all new students so as to help

exempt qualified students from other courses and rapidly train more constructive personnel from the four modernizations. Since early this year, in order to expand elective courses and advanced placement courses, the university has divided the compulsory 2-year English course for all new students into two courses--a 1-year course and a 2-year course. All new students who pass the English test for college enrollment may apply for exemption from the English course for freshmen and sophomores and take part in the study of the second foreign language ahead of time. Among the 58 students who took the test, the English language of 16 students reached the freshman level. [OW300539 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--The institutes of higher learning in Jiangsu Province have enrolled 15,414 students, including 2,137 students majoring in literature, 12,081 students majority in science and engineering, 852 students majoring in foreign language and 344 students majoring in music, fine arts and physical culture. The province's secondary vocational schools have enrolled 21,367 new students, including 15,272 high school graduates and 6,095 junior middle school graduates. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGSU SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING--The second meeting of representatives of the Jiangsu provincial philosophy and social science federation closed on 22 October after 6 days in session. Hu Hong, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He encouraged theorists to study the new situation and solve new problems. On 22 October the meeting elected the second Jiangsu provincial philosophy and social science federation council, which consists of 78 members. (Wang Haifu) was elected chairman of the council. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 79 OW]

BEIJING TRAFFIC CONTROL--Beijing, Oct 29--A new three-storied overpass to the east of Beijing's main thoroughfare opened to traffic recently. Called the Jianguomen interchange, it has a storey specially designed for bicycles. In addition, Beijing has two overpasses in use. Chen Yongde, engineer of the Municipal Construction Planning Bureau, said much remained to be done to improve Beijing's traffic control because the number of motor vehicles in the capital has almost tripled over the past decade. He said a network of major roads is under construction. These include three ring roads, six east-to-west avenues and three north-to-south thoroughfares. One hundred twenty bus routes, including special rush hour services and special buses for the big suburban factories, are in operation. Automatic traffic lights have been installed at more than 70 of the city's crossroads. Since 50 per cent of the city's passengers travel by bike, new roads are to have separate tracks for bicycles. Beijing has one subway line running from the centre of the city to the western suburbs. A circular subway is under construction to meet the needs of the growing number of passengers. [OW011047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

NEI MONGGOL AIR ROUTES--A new air transport route between Xi-Lin-Hao-Te and Tong-Wu-Zhu-Mu-Qin Banner in Nei Monggol opened to service on 25 October. This is the third air transport route opened this year in Nei Monggol, the other two being from Hohhot via Xi-Lin-Hao-Te and Wu-Lan-Hao-Te to Hai-La-Er and from Hohhot via Beijing and Chifeng to Tongliao. According to the present schedule, there will be three round-trip flights weekly--on Monday, Wednesday and Friday--for this new air transport service. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 SK]

XINJIANG CIVIL AVIATION--Urumqi, 21 Oct--Xinjiang Autonomous Region has developed civil aviation with good results. There are now eight air routes in the autonomous region, with Urumqi as the center. These routes cover more than 5,500 km with a total of 58 scheduled flights per week. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0329 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW]

XINJIANG CADRES JAILED--(Meimeiqi), a copy clerk of the (Zhongkuo) commune's revolutionary committee, Lop County, Xinjiang; (Aipai), an employee working at the county enrollment office; and (Imi), a teacher of Lop County's No 1 middle school, were recently tried by the county's people's court for their involvement in a conspiracy to steal test papers for this year's technical secondary school entrance examination in order to help a daughter of (Meimeiqi) pass the examination. They were convicted and sentenced to 5, 2 and 1 year's imprisonment, respectively. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 17 Oct 79 OW]

NEW HEFEI-BEIJING-SHANGHAI AIR ROUTE--The Anhui Civil Aviation Bureau will increase and readjust the number of flights between Hefei and Beijing and Hefei and Shanghai effective 1 November. The schedule between Hefei and Beijing will change from the present three flights on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday to Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. The schedule between Hefei and Shanghai will change from the present eight flights to nine flights. Flights will leave for Shanghai daily. With the exception of Sunday on which Trident jetliners will still be used, the remaining days of the week will be changed from the present 24-seat IL-14 to the 48-seat AN-24 medium size passenger airliner. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Oct 79 HK]

FUJIAN OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY--Since 1956, the class status of most of the overseas Chinese landlords and rich peasants in Fujian has been changed ahead of schedule. In Jinjiang County, the procedures to change the class status of 196 overseas Chinese households in 1956 were not properly carried out. Now, the county revolutionary committee has supplemented them with letters of notification. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 16 Oct 79 HK]

JIANGSU CADRE PUNISHED--(Miao Zhimin), sales manager and party branch secretary of (Daneng) supply and marketing cooperative in Tai County, Jiangsu, has been relieved from all posts both inside and outside the party for disregarding state price policy. In 1977 he sold ordinary coal to

commune members as good quality coal, thereby making an extra profit of 3,587 yuan. The state price for the coal he sold was 38 yuan per dun. He sold it for 60 yuan. He continued to do so despite repeated inquiry and cautioning from higher authorities. The provincial supply and marketing cooperative has issued an announcement calling on all supply and marketing cooperatives to learn a lesson from this case. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Oct 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG BANS FUND MISUSE--Harbin, 21 Oct--The Heilongjiang provincial discipline inspection committee recently issued a circular banning the use of public funds in extravagant feasts. The circular prohibits the spending of public funds for feasts under the pretext of receiving conference participants, celebrating festivals, feting leading cadres from higher levels, rewarding cooperative units, welcoming or bidding farewell to cadres. Violators will be punished according to the law, the circular says. [OW011333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0333 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW]

BEIJING RADIO ADVERTISEMENT--The Beijing people's broadcast station will undertake radio advertisements in November. As radio advertisements are more varied in form, all departments, units and fronts, compatriots in Xianggang and women, countrymen residing abroad and foreign friends are encouraged to make use of them. [SK010210 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 79 SK]

BEIJING ADVERTISEMENT COMPANY--On 23 October, the Beijing advertisement company began advertising Beijing export commodities in Beijing Municipality and other places in northern China, as well as advertisements for foreign firms. It is another newly established company similar to the Shanghai advertisement company. [SK010210 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Oct 79 SK]

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